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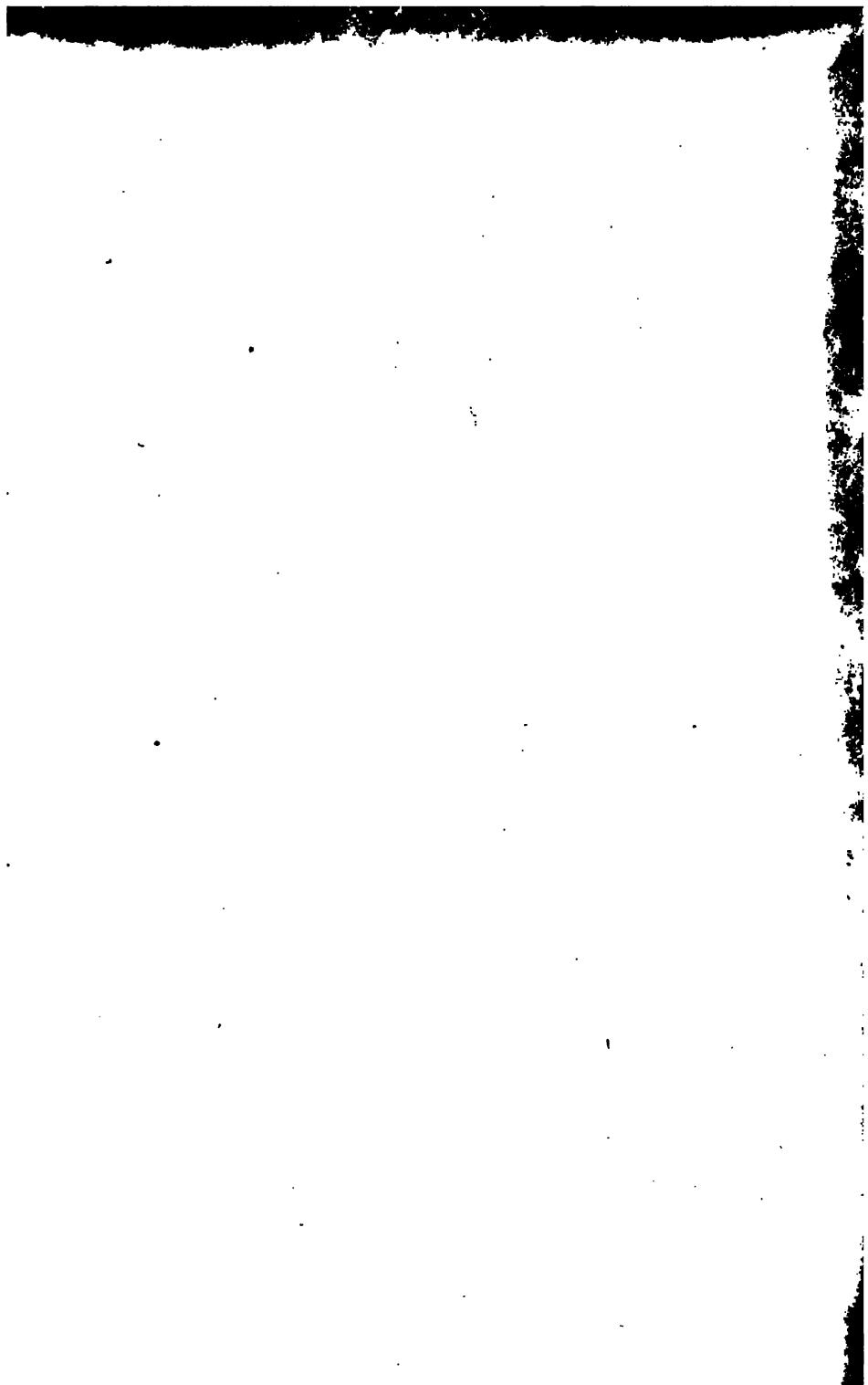
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EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

AND

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES,

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE

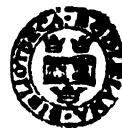
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DURING THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

IN ONE VOLUME.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1861.



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TO

THE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

AND

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

OF THE

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OF

THE FIRST SESSION, THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

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37TH CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc.
1st Session. } { No. 1.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATES OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

REQUIRED

FOR THE SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEARS

ENDING JUNE 30, 1861, AND JUNE 30, 1862.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1861.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the printing and distribution of the annual estimates.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the estimates of appropriations, which he is by law required to prepare and submit to Congress, to be printed, and copies of the same to be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives in time for distribution at the commencement of each session; and that the Clerk distribute the said estimates in the manner in which documents printed by Congress are directed to be distributed.

Approved January 7, 1846.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1861.

SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress, of January 7, 1846, I have the honor to transmit for the information of the House of Representatives printed estimates of additional appropriations required for the service of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1861, and June 30, 1862, as follows:

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous.....	\$831,406 90
Indian department.....	431,525 77
Atmy, &c.....	167,143,225 19
Fortifications, ordnance, &c.....	8,153,172 00
To refund to the States expenses incurred on account of volunteers called into the field.....	10,000,000 00
Naval establishment.....	30,608,520 29
	<hr/>
	\$217,168,850 15

Accompanying the estimates is a statement showing—

The permanent appropriations, specific and indefinite, estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, made by former acts of Congress, viz:

Misce... nous, including expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	4,980,914 14
Civilization of Indians.....	10,000 00
Interest on the public debt.....	5,748,783 34
	<hr/>
	10,719,697 48
	<hr/>
	227,888,547 63

Accompanying the estimates there are sundry statements, furnished by the several departments, containing explanations, and showing the details in regard to them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Estimates of additional appropriations required for the service of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1861, and June 30, 1862.

<p>CIVIL LIST. EXECUTIVE. <i>Treasury Department.</i></p> <p>Office of the Secretary of the Treasury— Contingent expenses, including compensation of additional clerks who may be employed by the Secretary according to the exigencies of the public service.....</p> <p><i>Interior Department.</i></p> <p>Compiling and supervising the publication of the Biennial Register, per act of March 3, 1861, (Laws, page 245, section 4)</p> <p>To enable the Secretary of the Interior to supply such newly created offices as are entitled thereto with full sets of the Statutes at Large, and to replace those once furnished to old officers which have since been unavoidably lost or destroyed.....</p> <p><i>Salaries of the Pension Office.</i></p> <p>Five clerks of class three, per acts of April 22 and May 3, 1854 ; 10 Laws, pages 276 and 298.....</p> <p>Eleven clerks of class two, per same acts.....</p>	<p>Total amount required to be appropriated.</p> <p>Additional appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.</p> <p>Amount required for ex- tra-earmarks for fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.</p>	<p>\$25,000 00</p> <p>\$25,000 00</p> <p>500 00</p> <p>2,000 00</p> <p>\$8,000 00</p> <p>15,400 00</p>
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ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

5

Four clerks of class one, per same acts.....	<u>4,800 00</u>	28,200 00
Compensation of eight additional night watchmen for the Department of the Interior, at \$600 each, (submitted).....	4,800 00	4,800 00
Salaries of Surveyors General.		
Surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri, per act of April 3, 1818; Laws 3, page 412, sec. 1.	2,000 00	2,000 00
Surveyor general of Territory of Colorado, per act of February 28, 1861; Laws, page 176, sec. 17.	3,609 89	3,609 89
Surveyor general of Nevada, per act of March 2, 1861; Laws, page 214, sec. 17.-	3,775 00	3,775 00
Surveyor general of Territory of Dakota, per act of March 2, 1861; Laws, page 244, sec. 17.-	2,115 38	2,115 38
WAR DEPARTMENT.		
For incidental and contingent expenses, viz :		
Office of the Secretary of War—		
Blank books, stationery, labor, &c.	\$2,000 00	
Extra clerk hire.....	75,000 00	
		77,000 00
Office of the Adjutant General—		
Blank books, stationery, binding, &c.....		1,000 00
Office of the Paymaster General—		
Blank books, binding, stationery, &c.....	500 00	500 00
Office of the Surgeon General—		
Blank books, stationery, binding, &c.....	500 00	500 00
Office of the Colonel of Ordnance—		
Blank books, stationery, binding, &c	1,500 00	1,500 00
Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers—		
Blank books, stationery, binding, &c.....	800 00	800 00
Northwest Executive Building—		
Fuel, lights, labor, &c.....	1,000 00	1,000 00

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

ESTIMATES—Continued.

	Total amount required to be appropriated.	
Additional appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	\$7,200 00 300 00	\$7,200 00 300 00
Amount required for arrearages for fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.		
INDEPENDENT TREASURY.		
Increased establishment of office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, (submitted). Additional compensation of clerk of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, (submitted).		
GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORIES.		
TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.		
Governor, per act of March 2, 1861; Laws, page 243, section 16..... Chief Justice and two associate judges, at \$1,800 each, per same act..... Secretary, per same act.....	2,500 5,400 1,800	2,500 5,400 1,800
Contingent expenses of the Territory, per same act..... Compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly		
TERRITORY OF NEVADA.		
Governor, per act of March 2, 1861; Laws, page 213, section 11..... Chief Justice and two associate judges, at \$1,800 each, per same act.....	2,500 5,400	2,500 5,400

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

ESTIMATES—Continued.

<i>Under the direction of the Interior Department.</i>	Total amount required to be appropriated.
Amount required for ar-rentages for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.	\$2,000 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 1,000 00 2,250 00 2,000 00 16,000 00 10,000 00 1,000 00 600 00
Additional appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	\$2,000 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 1,000 00 2,250 00 2,000 00

The Secretary of the Interior estimates as follows:

Bent, &c., of offices for surveyors general—
 For rent of surveyor general's office in Colorado, furniture, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses.....

For rent of surveyor general's office in Nevada, furniture, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses.....

For rent of surveyor general's office in Dakota, furniture, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses.....

For rent of surveyor general's office in New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 22, 1854; 10 Laws, page 308, section 1.....

Expenses of collecting the revenue from public lands—
 For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.....

For incidental expenses of the several land offices—
 Public buildings, &c., in Washington—
 For lighting the Capitol and President's House, the public grounds around them, and around the executive offices.....

For repair of the Potowmac, Navy Yard, and upper bridges, and the roads appurtenant thereto—
 For annual repairs of the Capitol, &c.....

For fuel in part for the President's House.....

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Penitentiary in the District of Columbia—		12,981 80		
For support and maintenance of said penitentiary		5,000 00		
Total miscellaneous.....	7,981 80			
	15,981 80	485,850 00		
			501,831 80	
INDIAN DEPARTMENT.				
For the payment of the Shawnees of the residue of \$700,000, to be paid after the termination of the seven years named in the third article of the treaty of May 10, 1854		89,000 00		
For the amount required to meet the expenses that may be necessarily incurred in making a treaty with the Nez Perces tribe of Indians, of Washington Territory, and for the payment in full for that portion of their reservation north of Clear Water river.		50,000 00		
For this amount of interest due on the 1st day of April, 1861, on certain bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, "for the time being," abstracted from the department during the year 1850	1,830 00			
For this amount necessary to pay the interest on the same bonds during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.....		45,000 00		
For payment to S. C. Webber for his services and expenses at the Omaha agency, in erecting and running the saw-mill on the Omaha reserve in 1853		456 50		
Payment of claims of Ottawas for spoliations committed on their property by white persons.....		13,005 95		
Payment of claims of Delawares for depredations upon the timber lands of their reserve by white persons, and for cattle, horses, and other property stolen from them.....		13,005 95		
The general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon, including insurance and transportation of goods (annuities) and presents, and the office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents	22,600 00			
Defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of the Indians in Oregon to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of necessary laborers and employees.....		21,500 00		
The general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods, and presents, and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent and agents		35,000 00		
Defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Washington Territory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of necessary laborers and employees.....		35,205 46		
Buildings for agencies		10,750 00		
Fulfilling treaties with the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes of Indians, first of twenty installments for pay and subsistence of two millers, per 4th article of treaty of June 9, 1855				2,200 00

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

ESTIMATES—Continued.

		Total amount required to be appropriated.
Adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Oregon	\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00
Adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Washington Territory	12,000 00	12,000 00
Total Indian department.....	160,885 46	\$280,640 31
Additional appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	.....	.....
Amount required for arrearages for fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.	.....	.....
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.		
1.—ARMY.		
The Secretary of War estimates as follows:		
Expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, &c.		
Purchase of books of tactics and instructions for volunteers		
Pay of the army	358,000 00	358,000 00
Commutation of officers' subsistence	50,000 00	50,000 00
Commutation of forage for officers' horses	3,969,848 88	3,969,848 88
Payments in lieu of clothing to officers' servants	478,317 60	478,317 60
Pay, &c., of three months' volunteers	73,056 00	73,056 00
Pay, &c., of three years' volunteers	67,180 00	57,180 00
Subsistence in kind for regular troops	2,507,000 00	6,667,000 00
Subsistence in kind for three months' volunteers	55,000,000 00	56,600,000 00
Subsistence in kind for three years' volunteers	2,393,497 50	2,493,497 50
Quartermaster's department	1,281,000 00	1,281,000 00
Incidental expenses, quartermaster's department	420,000 00	23,604,284 00
Barracks, quarters, &c.....	158,283 81	1,500,000 00

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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2, 265, 186 20	16, 220, 954 00	18, 475, 140 20
15, 367 00	500, 000 00	515, 367 00
297, 335 00	10, 514, 580 00	10, 811, 885 00
1, 366, 151 38	13, 416, 437 02	14, 706, 588 00
	1, 000, 000 00	1, 000, 000 00
	200, 000 00	280, 000 00
	1, 271, 841 00	1, 271, 841 00
12, 466, 683 82	154, 626, 641 57	167, 093, 225 19
20, 000 00	457, 600 00	457, 600 00
400, 000 00	206, 292 00	226, 292 00
60, 000 00	2, 360, 000 00	2, 760, 000 00
50, 000 00	2, 573, 310 00	2, 633, 310 00
40, 000 00	422, 500 00	472, 500 00
25, 000 00	451, 780 00	491, 780 00
	275, 000 00	300, 000 00
	126, 690 00	126, 690 00
635, 000 00	6, 873, 172 00	7, 168, 172 00
	20, 000 00	20, 000 00
	20, 000 00	20, 000 00
	15, 000 00	15, 000 00
	5, 000 00	5, 000 00
	100, 000 00	100, 000 00
	10, 000 00	10, 000 00
	50, 000 00	50, 000 00
	100, 000 00	100, 000 00
	25, 000 00	25, 000 00
	25, 000 00	25, 000 00
	100, 000 00	100, 000 00
	100, 000 00	100, 000 00
	50, 000 00	50, 000 00
	25, 000 00	25, 000 00

2.—ARMORIES, ARSENALS, AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.

The tournament of fortifications

Current expenses of ordnance service	\$226,292 00
Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, including horse equipments for all mounted troops	206,292 00
Manufacture of arms	2,360,000 00
Increasing the manufacturing capacity of the national armory	2,573,310 00
Purchase of gunpowder and lead	422,500 00
Purchase of artillery horses	451,780 00
Arsenals	126,690 00
	\$2,760,000 00
	2,633,310 00
	472,500 00
	491,780 00
	300,000 00
	126,690 00

NOTIFICATION AND OTHER NOTES ON DEFENCE

Port Montgomery, Lake Champlain, New York	20,000	00	20,000	00
Port Knox, Penobscot river, Maine	20,000	00	20,000	00
Port on Hog Island ledge, Portland Maine,	15,000	00	15,000	00
Port Adams, Newport, R. I.	5,000	00	5,000	00
Port at Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	100,000	00	100,000	00
Port Richmond, Staten island, N. Y.	10,000	00	10,000	00
Port on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten island, N. Y.	50,000	00	50,000	00
Port at Sandy Hook, New York harbor	100,000	00	100,000	00
Port Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Md.	25,000	00	25,000	00
Port Colhoun, Hampton Roads, Va.	25,000	00	25,000	00
Port Taylor, at Key West, Fla.	100,000	00	100,000	00
Port Jefferson, at Garden Keys, Fla.	100,000	00	100,000	00
Port at Fort Point, San Francisco bay, Cal	50,000	00	50,000	00
Port at Alcatraz island, San Francisco bay, Cal	25,000	00	25,000	00

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

ESTIMATES—Continued.

	Total amount required to be appropriated.	
Additional appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.	\$10,000 00 30,000 00 685,000 00	\$10,000 00 30,000 00 685,000 00
Amount required for arrearages for fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.		50,000 00
Repairs and alterations of barracks, quarters, &c., at forts not permanently occupied by troops Contingencies of fortifications.		10,000,000 00
4.—SURVEYS.		10,000,000 00
Surveys for military defences.		10,000,000 00
Amount required to refund to the States expenses incurred on account of volunteers called into the field.		10,000,000 00
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.		
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ESTIMATES AS FOLLOWS:		
Pay of the navy.	\$939,200 00	6,840,000 00
Increase, repairs, &c.	3,866,000 00	8,675,000 00
Fuel for the navy.		1,080,000 00
Hemp for the navy.		300,000 00
Completion of seven steam screw sloops and side-wheel steamers.		91,439 82
Completion of seven steam screw sloops, (act February 21, 1861)	1,600,000 00	1,600,000 00
		7,179,200 00 12,441,000 00 1,080,000 00 300,000 00 91,439 82 1,600,000 00

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

13

Ordnance, ordnance stores, &c	3,520,000 00	3,610,000 00
Provisions for the navy	1,994,222 47	1,994,222 47
Surgeon's necessities	25,000 00	25,000 00
Contingent enumerated	1,052,300 00	1,062,300 00
Marine corps, pay	160,224 00	160,224 00
provisions	42,048 00	42,048 00
clothing	56,448 00	56,448 00
fuel	6,048 00	6,048 00
military stores	6,000 00	6,000 00
transportation, &c	8,000 00	8,000 00
contingent	12,000 00	12,000 00
Navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H	43,400 00	43,400 00
Boston	261,940 00	261,940 00
New York	193,603 00	193,603 00
Philadelphia	166,400 00	166,400 00
Washington	104,447 00	104,447 00
Mare Island	165,000 00	165,000 00
Navy asylum, Philadelphia	800 00	800 00
Total Navy Department	4,305,200 00	4,304,320 29
		30,609,520 29



ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

RECAPITULATION.

	Total amount required to be appropriated.	
Additional appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	\$164,300 27 40,474 83 7,500 00 61,400 00 900 00	\$164,300 27 40,474 83 7,500 00 61,400 00 900 00
Amount required for arrearages for fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.		40,000 00 25,000 00
		40,000 00 25,000 00
CIVIL LIST.		
Executive.....		450,000 00
Mint at Philadelphia.....		7,000 00
Independent treasury.....		4,250 00
Governments in the Territories.....		19,600 00
Judiciary		5,000 00
INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.		
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....		450,000 00
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad.....		7,000 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
For purchase or construction of steam or sailing revenue cutters.....		4,250 00
Rent of offices for surveyors general.....		4,250 00
Expenses of collecting revenue from public lands.....		27,600 00
Public buildings, &c., in Washington.....		12,981 80
Penitentiary in the District of Columbia.....		

INTERIOR.				
Indian department.....	150,985 46	280,640 31		431,635 77
WAR.				
ARMY	12,466,583 82	154,626,641 37	167,093,225 19	
Armories, arsenals, &c	595,000 00	6,873,172 00	7,468,172 00	
Fortifications		685,000 00	685,000 00	
Surveys		50,000 00	50,000 00	
To refund to the States expenses incurred on account of volunteers called into the field		10,000,000 00	10,000,000 00	
NAVY.				
Navy proper, marine corps, and special objects	4,305,200 00	26,304,320 29	30,609,520 29	
Total estimates	17,533,651 08	199,635,199 07	217,168,860 15	

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, July 2, 1861.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Statement of permanent appropriations, specific and indefinite, estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, agreeably to former acts of Congress.

Three and five per centum to certain States, under the several acts for their admission into the Union.....	\$70,000 00
Repayments for lands erroneously sold, per act of January 12, 1825 ; 4 Laws, page 80.....	60,000 00
Payment for horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States, per act of March 3, 1849	30,000 00
Payment of debentures, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, per act of March 3, 1849 ; 9 Laws, page 398.	600,000 00
Repayment to importers the excess of deposits for unascertained duties, per act of March 3, 1839 ; 5 Laws, pages 348 and 349, section 2.....	800,000 00
To refund duties, agreeably to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of judgments of the circuit courts, against collectors of the customs, under various acts of Congress	20,000 00
For expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, per act of June 14, 1858 ; 11 Laws, page 33, section 1.	2,400,000 00
For storage, cartage, drayage, and labor, per same act.....	100,000 00
Marine hospital fund, per act of May 3, 1803 ; 2 Laws, page 192.....	150,000 00
Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, per act of August 10, 1846 ; 9 Laws, page 102.....	30,914 14
Compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services performed for the several departments of the government, per act of March 3, 1847 ; 9 Laws, page 201, section 12.....	200,000 00
Further compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services performed for the two houses of Congress, &c., per act of March 3, 1861 ; 9 Laws, page 591, section 9.....	500,000 00
Civilization of Indians, per act of March 3, 1819	\$4,960,914 14
Interest on the public debt, to be paid for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862—	10,000 00
Loan of 1842	\$2,883,364 11, 6 per cent
Loan of 1847	9,415,250 00, 6 per cent
Loan of 1848	8,908,341 80, 6 per cent
Loan of 1858	20,000,000 00, 5 per cent
Loan of 1860	7,022,000 00, 5 per cent
Loan of 1861	18,416,000 00, 6 per cent
Texan indemnity	3,461,000 00, 5 per cent
	173,001 84 664,915 00 534,500 50 1,000,000 00 351,100 00 1,104,960 00 173,050 00
70,105,955 91.....	3,901,527 34 1,847,256 00
To which add interest on treasury notes, payable during the year.....	5,748,783 34
	10,719,697 48

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 21, 1861.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 24th, I have the honor to say that the expenditures of the present year, ending June 30, will not probably exceed the present appropriations. For the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, additional appropriations will be required, as follows:

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, forty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, twenty-five thousand dollars.

No other appropriations are, at present, deemed necessary.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, July 1, 1861.

SIR: The expense attending the transportation of gold bullion and coin between the assay office, New York, and the mint, during the fiscal year just closed, was largely in excess of the appropriation which was made for that object; and there being no available means to meet the deficiency, I have to call your attention to the necessity of providing for the same by an appropriation during the present session of Congress.

The appropriation of \$5,000 to defray the expenses of transporting gold bullion and coin between the assay office and the mint for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, was predicated upon estimated deposits of gold bullion for coins at the assay office, to the amount of \$5,000,000, the charge for freight on the same being fifty cents per thousand dollars each way. In consequence of the large influx of foreign gold, which commenced some months since and still continues, the deposits in question have amounted to \$45,474,830. The expenses of transportation on this sum, at the rate just stated, amount to \$45,474 83, leaving a deficit of \$40,474 83 to be provided for by an appropriation.

Had the condition of the treasury of the United States been such as to have allowed the mint the use of a sufficient bullion fund, a part of the expense for the item in question could have been avoided by substituting drafts for coin.

I deem it proper to add that the half per cent. coinage charge at this institution, which is by law payable into the treasury of the United

States, amounted during the last fiscal year to the sum of \$227,374 15, which exceeds the entire expenses of the mint for the same period.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JAS. POLLOCK,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES,
New York, June 25, 1861.

SIR: Referring to the conversation which I recently had the honor to have with you in Washington upon the subject of an increased compensation to the clerks employed in my office, and an addition to their number, I beg leave to call your attention to the following facts and considerations:

Only two persons have been added to the clerical force of the independent treasury at New York since its organization in the year 1847. Originally the business transacted was comparatively limited; but there has been a constantly increasing concentration of it at this centre, until at the present time it comprises about ninety per cent. of the total monetary movements of the government. The assistance I now have is quite insufficient for present requirements, and this, with the prospective increase of pressure incidental to the peculiar financial condition of the country, resulting from a state of war, renders it absolutely necessary that I be allowed at least two additional clerks.

The compensation paid to subordinates in this office has never been adequate. The duties to be performed require men of rare abilities and of peculiar qualifications. I have persons in my employment whose places it would be extremely difficult, if at all possible, to fill should they leave me. To be deprived of their long practical experience would be a serious detriment at any time, and most particularly so at the present juncture. And I have reason to fear that I shall lose the services of some of the best of my employés unless their salaries are increased. The fact that an individual has satisfactorily performed services in this office for a series of years makes him sought after by corporations and private individuals, and I have men whom I am anxious to retain who can obtain elsewhere double their present compensation. Indeed, several have been only induced to remain by my personal assurance that with a change of administration their just claims would undoubtedly receive attention.

When on the assumption by Mr. Buchanan of the executive chair I consented to retain my place, it was with a distinct understanding (among other conditions which were not fulfilled) that my clerks should be adequately paid.

Regretting the necessity of making the above requests at the present time, I still feel constrained, in view of the importance to the government of keeping this branch of the treasury in a high state of effi-

cency, to suggest that the enclosed section be added to your loan bill to be presented to Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SECTION —. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in lieu of the clerks heretofore authorized by law for the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, he be authorized to appoint, with the approbation of the President of the United States, one chief clerk at a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, one clerk at three thousand dollars, one clerk at two thousand five hundred dollars, one clerk at two thousand dollars, two clerks at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, three clerks at one thousand five hundred dollars each, one messenger at nine hundred dollars, and two watchmen at five hundred and fifty dollars each, per annum.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES.
St. Louis, Missouri, May 9, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to request that at the coming session of Congress you will recommend to the proper committees that a bill be introduced, with a view to its passage, to increase the salary of the clerk of this office to eighteen hundred dollars per year. For several reasons for making the increase, I would respectfully refer you to the letter of my predecessor on retiring from the office.

By reference to the list of salaries of clerks in the different offices of assistant treasurers of the United States, you will see that the *lowest* clerk in the New York office is allowed three hundred dollars *more* per year than the clerk here, notwithstanding his responsibility must be much *less*. I am now paying my clerk three hundred dollars per year out of my own salary, and his engagement to remain at this rate is only temporary.

As the responsibility of the clerk here is great, his salary should be proportionate, so as to secure, permanently, the services of one who shall not only be strictly honest, but who has a proper knowledge of the duties of the office. To effect this I think the salary should be *not less* than eighteen hundred dollars per year. Considering the cost of living, this would be equal to about fifteen hundred dollars in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia.

The clerk I now employ is under bond to me of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties. This is the bond given by tellers in banks in this city, whose salaries range from fifteen hundred to twenty-eight hundred dollars per year.

To relieve me from paying part of my own salary to my clerk, the law authorizing the increase should date back in its effect to the time I entered upon the duties of my office.

I herewith enclose an abstract of the receipts and disbursements of the office, as taken from the books, for the years 1859 and 1860, which shows the amount of responsibility resting upon the clerk, he being obliged to receive and disburse all the moneys which come in and go out of the office, as well as to keep the books, make out returns, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. FARRAR,

Assistant Treasurer of the U. S., at St. Louis.

Honorable S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Receipts and disbursements for each month during the year 1860 at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, St. Louis, Mo.

Months.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
January	\$253,443 84	\$174,347 83
February	511,937 36	446,180 67
March	822,054 68	642,261 26
April	1,001,068 33	853,916 72
May	786,393 51	901,846 22
June	299,946 98	427,427 59
July	712,031 82	758,511 44
August	766,386 55	757,140 70
September	698,941 03	695,360 01
October	768,135 59	851,100 32
November	596,591 55	360,059 99
December	58,020 50	527,761 05
Total.....	7,274,951 74	7,395,913 80

On hand December 31, 1859	\$545,007 05
On hand December 31, 1860	424,044 99

G. R. BISSELL, Clerk.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES,
St. Louis, Mo., May 9, 1861.

Receipts and disbursements for each month during the year 1859 at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, St. Louis, Mo.

Months.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
January -----	\$414,224 18	\$293,518 10
February -----	500,042 80	333,556 43
March -----	467,236 67	457,852 31
April -----	1,323,513 72	1,039,985 83
May -----	1,786,227 21	1,987,220 60
June -----	454,024 99	539,098 57
July -----	318,214 02	422,277 94
August -----	1,246,166 29	1,058,001 29
September -----	663,921 50	681,851 49
October -----	434,179 56	475,603 98
November -----	186,801 16	296,804 63
December -----	214,846 95	312,073 89
Total-----	8,009,398 45	7,897,344 96

On hand December 31, 1858 ----- \$432,953 56
 On hand December 31, 1859 ----- 545,007 05

G. R. BISSELL, *Clerk.*

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES,
St. Louis, Mo., May 9, 1861.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
June 20, 1861.

SIR : In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 24th ultimo, I transmit herewith the estimate of funds required for the service of this department, to supply deficiencies for the years ending June 30, 1861 and 1862.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary.

Honorable S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON,
November 5, 1860.

SIR : In the treaty of the 9th June, 1855, with the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Indians, I find no provision for pay and subsistence of millers, while provision is made for the erection of mills and dwelling-houses, and necessary outbuildings for two millers ; further,

in the enumeration of employés to be paid from the fund appropriated, under the 4th article of the treaty, at the last session of Congress, the same omission is made, and no salaries provided for millers. I would suggest that the attention of the department be called to the subject, and application for a deficiency bill be made, as the services of two millers are absolutely necessary. The amount of the salary should be eleven hundred dollars each, to include subsistence. Good hands cannot be had for less. Owing to the remote position of my agency, the difficulty of access to it, and the consequent heavy expenses for transportation and other purposes incident to the establishment of a new agency, I shall require, in addition to my proportion of the appropriation for "general incidental expenses, &c," the additional sum of seven thousand dollars.

In consequence of the disinclination of the Indians to remove to the reservation, I deem it necessary to have a small amount, say twenty-five hundred dollars, placed in the hands of the agent, to pay for the removal of small bands of the Columbia river Indians to the reserve, to be provided for by a deficiency bill for the present fiscal year.

I wrote you some time since of the complaints made by white settlers of the Umatilla valley that the Indians were killing their cattle. I then apprehended difficulties, and although I have been enabled to prevent any serious trouble, they (the whites) demand that the Indians be removed. The want of funds for that purpose is very prejudicial to the efficiency of the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. ABBOTT,
Sub-Indian Agent.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original letter now on file in my office.

EDWARD R. GEARY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

B.

Estimate of additional funds required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, to enable the agent to carry out stipulations entered into January 22, 1855, and confirmed by the Senate April 11, 1859, with the Squamish, Dwamish, and other allied and subordinate bands of Indians in Washington Territory.

For general incidental expenses:

For purchase of 21,000 pounds beef, to be used for food for seven thousand Indians, subject to the treaty of Point Elliott, when they are gathered together to receive their annuity goods: 21,000 lbs. beef, at 12½ cts. - - - \$2,625 00

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

23

For purchase of flour, to be used in the same way : 21,000 lbs., at 3 cts. -	-	-	\$630 00
For purchase of rations, three days, for the Macka Indians—600 Indians:			
1,800 lbs. beef, at 12½ cts. -	-	-	225 00
1,800 lbs flour, at 3 cts. -	-	-	54 00
For travelling expenses of myself and other government employés; for transportation of annuity goods, of rations, of farming implements; for expenses incurred in settling disputes between Indians, and between Indians and whites, and for contingencies that cannot be foreseen -	-	-	3,000 00
			<u>-----</u> \$6,534 00
For carrying out the stipulations contained in the 14th article of the treaty during the last half of the current fiscal year; from the amount here below estimated for can be deducted \$1,500, as that sum has already been appropriated, and is now applicable for the same portion of the fiscal year.			
For six months' pay of two employés at Muckle-schute reservation, \$900; for same at Port Madison, \$900; same at Fidalgo island, \$900; same at Lummi, \$900 -	-	-	3,600 00
For pay of the following employés at the central reserve at Tulalep for six months: Teacher and assistant, \$1,100; physician, \$600; farmer, \$500; blacksmith, \$500; carpenter, \$500 -	-	-	3,200 00
			<u>-----</u> 6,800 00
Erecting the necessary buildings for the accommodation of agent and employés:			
For one house for agent at Tulalep -	-	-	\$1,500 00
For one house for carpenter at Tulalep -	-	-	750 00
For one house for farmer at Tulalep -	-	-	750 00
For one house for blacksmith at Tulalep -	-	-	750 00
For erection of hospital, with house for physician and necessary offices attached -	-	-	2,00 00
For warehouse at Tulalep -	-	-	1,000 00
For repairing saw-mill at Tulalep -	-	-	1,000 00
For erection of one house at each of the subordinate or temporary reservations, at \$750 for each house -	-	-	3,000 00
			<u>-----</u> 10,750 00
			<u>-----</u> 24,084 00

Brought forward -	-\$24,084 00
For surveying the five reservations designated in the treaty of Point Elliott, and also the Macka, or treaty of Neah Bay reservation - - - - -	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	25,284 00
For pay for the months of July and August for the following named employés, who have been for years in the service, and whose pay has been allowed, without objection of any kind being raised, and yet the amount of funds received by me for the current year, and applicable to the payment of their sala- ries, will not admit of my paying them for the services rendered during the months specified above :	
For pay of B. F. Shaw, special Indian agent for the Lummi, Noostack, and Samish Indians - - - - -	\$166 66
For pay of R. C. Fay, local Indian agent for the Calms, Mackas, Skagett, Snohomish, and other Indians - - - - -	166 66
For pay of Sidney S. Ford, sen., special Indian agent for the Chehalis Indians - - - - -	166 66
For pay of James H. Condy, employé in charge of public buildings at Muckleschute, and acting local agent for the Nescope and White river Indians - - - - -	141 67
	<hr/>
Total required for the current fiscal year -	- 25,925 65
	<hr/>

M. T. SIMMONS,
Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

Recapitulation.

General incidental expenses, &c. -	-	-	-	-\$3,000 00
Removal and subsistence, &c. -	-	-	-	- 12,175 65
Buildings at agencies -	-	-	-	- 10,750 00
				<hr/>
				25,925 65
				<hr/>

C.

Estimate of funds required by M. T. Simmons, Indian agent, Washington Territory, to pay for provisions and goods purchased by him during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

1859, Oct.—Purchased of J. F. Blumberg—

677½ pounds pilot bread, at 10 cents	\$67 75
13 bushels potatoes, at 75 cents	9 75
	<hr/>
	\$77 50

The articles enumerated above are accounted for in my returns 4th quarter 1859, also by Local Agent Fay in same quarter.

1860, Jan.—Purchased of J. F. Blumberg—

1,161 pounds pilot bread, at 8 cts.	\$92 88
30 pounds beef, at 15 cents	4 50
12 bushels potatoes, at 75 cents	9 00
	<hr/>
	106 38

Jan.—George H. Gerrish & Co.—

17 blankets, at \$3	-	-	51 00
4 wool shirts, at \$2	-	-	8 00
1 cotton shirt	-	-	1 00
1 cotton shirt	-	-	1 50
			<hr/>
			61 50

The above articles are accounted for by myself and Local Agent Fay in our returns 1st quarter 1860.

1860, Apr.—J. F. Blumberg—

1,065 pounds pilot bread, at 8 cents, \$85 50.	25 bushels	
potatoes, at 75 cents, \$18 75	-	\$103 95
15 gallons molasses, at \$1	-	15 00
	<hr/>	
		118 95
	<hr/>	
		364 33

May 2.—Of George H. Gerrish—

47 blankets, at \$3	-	-	141 00
47 pounds beef, at 16 cents	-	-	7 52
14 yards domestics, at 14 cents	-	-	1 96
16 cotton shirts, at \$1	-	-	16 00
	<hr/>		
			166 48

Accounted for 2d quarter 1860, by myself, and also by R. C. Fay, local agent. See our respective accounts.

Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	530 81
	<hr/>						

The articles specified above were all purchased for the use of R. C. Fay, local agent, to enable him to carry on the duties of his large district. Mr. Fay has been active and vigilant, and the amount of

His jurisdiction extended over all the Indians living on Fuca straits, Admiralty inlet, Hood's canal, Provision sound, Skagett, Squamish, and Snoqualmie rivers. Over this large district he has been continually moving, has kept his Indians in excellent order, and brought to justice a number of whites—offenders against the intercourse law—and about all the means he has had at his disposal are the goods above specified, which I am now asking Congress to pay for. With the limited amount of means furnished me last year it was impossible to meet all the expenses of my large district. My district, until a few days since, when you divided it, has been large enough for a superintendency, and contained Indians enough too. The amount of money received by me, to enable me to administer the affairs, did not reach nine thousand dollars; five thousand three hundred and fifty dollars were paid out in salaries; with the balance of the nine thousand dollars, and the deficiency of five hundred and thirty dollars that I now ask for, I have carried on the affairs. I think the most economical persons cannot think I have been extravagant.

M. T. SIMMONS,
Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

D.

INDIAN AGENCY, OLYMPIA, W. T.,
September 9, 1860.

SIR: Since my return from your office I have again carefully perused your instructions to me, and when I reflect upon the meagerness, the total inadequacy of the appropriations, I am indeed at a loss how to give satisfaction, or even to do common justice to the Indians. I have therefore determined to forward you an estimate for additional funds required in my district for the current fiscal year, and ask you to be good enough to forward it to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, should my reasons for asking the same seem sufficient in your judgment.

I shall also ask for a small amount to pay a deficiency that exists in the expenses of last year.

I enclose with this letter a copy of the map of a part of Washington Territory, with the location of the different reservations roughly designated by marks in red ink. This is intended to show the relative position, and the actual distance of the subordinate reservations from the central one; and to prove my assertions when I state, as I will hereafter, the length of time required to travel from said reserves to the central.

I shall ask for \$3,255 to purchase provisions to feed the Indians subject to the treaty of Point Elliot, "with the Dwamish, Squamish, and other subordinate tribes and bands of Indians," while they are collected together to receive their annuity goods. And as you enjoin

me to take a correct census of them, I will here remark, that to do so will be impossible unless I have the means to feed them for a sufficient time to register their names. Nor do I think it exactly fair to require those that live at Muckleschute, at Lummi, at Port Madison, or at Fidalgo island, to perform a journey that will take for some of them ten, and for others four days to accomplish—going and returning—to remain long enough to have their names registered, and to receive their portion of goods, which will amount to about two and a half dollars each, and at the same time force them to furnish their own subsistence. The law provides for the length of time Indians shall receive rations while being paid their annuities; therefore it contemplates no such state of affairs as exists here now. I pronounce the assembling of these Indians an impossibility, unless they can be fed at government's expense for the time necessary to keep them together.

To procure provisions for the Macka Indians, when they are paid, I must ask for \$279.

I shall also ask for an additional appropriation of \$3,000 for travelling expenses of myself and subordinates, and for transportation of annuity and other goods. The idea that one thousand dollars, the amount you were able to turn over to me for general incidental expenses, will be sufficient to meet all the necessary expenses under that head, is simply ridiculous. Before receiving instructions from you, and before I was aware that Congress had failed to make the necessary appropriations for current incidental expenses, two months of the present fiscal year had elapsed. Guided by the amount appropriated last year—which was less by three-fourths than the year previous—I proceeded to carry on the business of my agency upon what I considered the most economical plan possible, yet in that space of time liabilities much out of proportion to the present appropriations were contracted. The local and special agents were still retained in the service, I never receiving a hint that they would be removed, yet no means are furnished to pay these gentlemen for the time they have served during the present year.

For carrying out the stipulations of the 14th article of the treaty above referred to Congress has appropriated \$3,000. I ask, in addition to this, the amount of \$5,300. For the treaty of Medicine Creek, to which thirteen hundred Indians are subject, \$6,250 is allowed to carry out certain stipulations; while to the treaty under consideration, and to which seven thousand souls belong, only \$3,000 is granted for the same purposes. Now, it is evident that one amount must be excessive, or the other insufficient. Four temporary—or, as I have called them, subordinate—reservations, and the general or central one at Tulalep, are secured to the tribes, subject to this treaty. Also the services of a teacher and assistant, a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician. These, it is presumed, are to be stationed at Tulalep. The other four reservations will, of course, be in charge of white men—should not be less than two men on each reserve—and to pay all these employés Congress has magnanimously appropriated \$3,000. I wish to be understood to say that the absolutely necessary services required to carry out existing stipulations cannot be obtained for that amount;

duty he has performed with the means at his disposal is surprising. that operations cannot be commenced at all the places designated in the treaty, and that government has violated the treaty by the inadequacy of the amount appropriated; that the Indians, should they take up arms to defend their rights, would be perfectly justifiable. Such an event I do not anticipate, but it is not impossible, and if it should occur government alone would be to blame.

Another inexplicable omission was the failure to make any appropriation for the erection of the necessary buildings on the reserves. We are expected to carry out certain treaties with Indians, but are not allowed a roof to cover our heads while in the performance of our duties. This would at once have chocked the wheels had you not promptly met the difficulty, and authorized me to use a portion of the funds applicable to opening farms, &c., for the purpose of building a house, anticipating that at some future time the proper appropriation would be made, when the amount thus taken could be returned to its legitimate channel.

For the erection of the necessary buildings I will ask \$9,250. For the repair of a saw-mill that now stands upon the Tulalep reservation, \$1,000 will be required; and for surveying the different reservations, \$1,200.

These amounts should be appropriated immediately upon the assembling of Congress and transmitted to this country without delay, so that the funds may be used during the ensuing half of the current year.

In the foregoing I have asked for neither more nor less than is necessary, if the United States intends to keep faith with the Indian tribes. If they are worthy of being treated with, which I have always doubted, it is certainly incumbent on and becoming in a great power to keep their pledges inviolate.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. SIMMONS,
Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
*Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Washington Territory and Oregon.*

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original letter on file in my office.

EDWARD R. GEARY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

NOVEMBER 26, 1860.

E.

OFFICE FLATHEAD AGENCY,
Fort Owen, Bitter Root Valley, W. T., Dec. 3, 1860.

SIR: I have just dismissed a delegation of Snake and Salmon Falls Indians. They were in the most destitute condition. Charges had been filed against them here of killing cattle belonging to the settlers; they did not deny the charge, and their appearance confirmed

the reasons they assigned for foraging on the property of others, which was nothing else than in obedience to the first laws of nature.

My own impression is, that if the department would take hold of these poor destitute Indians, and extend over them its protecting arm, much good would result from it. But let things remain in the present unsettled condition, and serious results will follow.

I have made the Snakes some presents of blankets, ammunition, tobacco, and provisions. I was not only prompted by feelings of humanity, but also by a desire to remove the cause of necessity they assigned to me for being driven to this extreme. I shall visit the camp of 300 lodges in the Deer Lodge valley. They have already killed some twenty head of the settlers' stock, and openly threaten to exterminate the new-fledged colony.

With the expenditure of a few thousand dollars, I think this formidable tribe of Indians could be induced to change their habits, and once more be made the friends of our people. Let another Indian war break out, and the scene of operations will be changed from the western slope to the eastern and mountain locked valleys of this game-abounding region. Although these Indians held the balance of power during the last series of Indian troubles, still their sympathies might be so worked upon and aroused as to throw aside their present allegiance to the white man, and make common cause with the common enemy. The Flatheads, who repulsed the overtures of Kamiakin in 1858 with manly firmness, might yet be prompted to change their friendly position. They are Indians, and from their sympathies in common with their red brethren I have no hesitation in saying that the united tribes of this mountainous locked section could muster and put in the field ten thousand warriors, well mounted, well armed, inured to the mountains, &c., &c., and could, with all ease, subsist themselves upon game. The department should not ignore these Indians. You have no conception, if war does break out, of the amount of blood and treasure it would cost to restore the country to its present apparent peaceful condition. I have no confidence in the present peace, unless it is fostered with the most faithful care. This large camp of Snakes are boldly defying the white man. It may not be safe for me to visit them; still, duty prompts me to make the effort. I shall be compelled to use the most conciliatory course. If I was only surrounded by healthy and reliable elements I would have no fears. But the elements I have to contend with are of the most pernicious character. My only strength consists in the law-abiding character of the department employés.

The amount of government property in my possession is, of itself, sufficient inducement to prompt these border ruffians, who hang on the skirts of the Indian camp, to make a foray on me; law is impotent. I have no protection, civil or military. How long it may be before the walls of Fort Owen may be put under contribution for the protection of our settlers is not known; it would not surprise me at any moment. Steps are already being taken for the organization of a mounted military company for our own protection. I shall give it all the encouragement I can. We do not know what moment the call may

be blown to take the saddle for the distant and unprotected settlement of Deer Lodge valley.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN OWEN,

Indian Sub-agent, in charge of the Flathead Agency.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

F.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Portland, Oregon, November 27, 1860.

SIR: I herewith transmit an estimate of appropriations, required to be provided in a deficiency bill, for the Indian service in Oregon and Washington for the year ending June 30, 1861.

It will be recollectcd that no part of the appropriation for defraying the expenses of transportation of annuity goods to the Flathead, Nez Percés, and Yakama reservations has been transmitted to this office, and in all probability it has already been exhausted in the transportation of the annuities from the eastern markets to this superintendency, leaving the heavy liabilities already or yet to be incurred for transportation of annuity goods, machinery, tools, and supplies within the superintendency to the several reservations, in conformity with treaty stipulations, without any proper provision for their payment. These expenses, from the difficulty of access and distance in the interior of the reservations above named, are necessarily great, and the service cannot be accomplished at an expense short of \$29,000.

The transportation of supplies, &c., as per treaties with the Indians on the sound, will require at least \$6,000, in addition to all that can be afforded from existing appropriations. This renders it necessary to increase the appropriation for general incidental expenses for the current year \$35,000 for Washington Territory.

The sums required for the Warm Springs and Umatilla agencies, in Oregon, are based on the estimates of the agents respectively in charge, and are regarded as exceedingly moderate by this office. A large proportion of the Indians under Agent Newcomb, and all under Sub-Agent Sykes, are not embraced in the provisions of any treaty, and must, therefore, be to a great extent dependent for their supplies and improvements made for them on the general incidental fund. The estimate of \$3,000 for the former, and \$2,000 for the latter, in addition to what can be spared them from the existing meagre appropriation, is regarded as moderate and actually necessary. The agency at Grand Ronde can only be extricated from embarrassment by the appropriation of the sum of \$1,500. The energetic measures that it will be important to initiate in regard to the Snake Indians in the early spring will greatly increase the expenses of the superintendent, and the sum of \$2,100 is accordingly asked for this office. The whole is an additional amount of incidental fund for Oregon of \$22,600.

The expenses of removing the several tribes to their respective reservations, and aiding in their subsistence thereon for the first year or two, will be necessarily great. The estimate of funds of this class required within this fiscal year is based on careful analysis and inquiry, and is made with an eye to the most rigid economy, and on the estimates of Agent Simmons, submitted herewith. The amount is \$35,205 46 for Washington, and \$21,500 for Oregon.

The estimate for buildings at the Puget Sound agency is based on the statements of Agent Simmons, and the amount, \$10,750, required for that purpose, when it is considered that this agency is on the general reservation to which it is contemplated eventually to remove all the Indians of Puget sound, is not extravagant.

The estimate for pay and subsistence of a miller and sawyer at the Umatilla reservation is to supply an omission in the appropriations for fulfilling the treaty with the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Indians. The sum of \$2,200 is reasonable and just.

The late painful disaster in the Snake country, in which twenty-nine persons, men, women, and children, have fallen by the hands of the savages, or perished by famine and other privations in their efforts to escape from their cruel enemies, accumulates the evidence of the atrocious character of the Snake Indians, to whom the communications of this office have so frequently called your attention; and recent information from reliable and official sources evince that our relations with the interior tribes generally are in a precarious state, and that another Indian war will only be prevented by the most assiduous vigilance and care. In this aspect of affairs the sum of \$24,000, for adjusting difficulties, preventing outbreaks, and maintaining peace in this vast region, dotted over with a sparse and defenceless population of emigrants, must be regarded as moderate.

It is now reduced to a certainty that gold exists in paying quantities in extensive districts of the interior of Oregon and Washington, and there is little doubt that at no remote day thousands of our citizens will be found rushing to these new fields of enterprise and wealth. It will therefore be a policy worthy of a great and magnanimous nation to promptly make such provisions in behalf of the Indians as will secure them a desirable home on their reservations, quiet their apprehensions, and secure their respect and good will. If action in this regard, on a basis of liberality and Christian philanthropy, is postponed or neglected, desolating feuds and wars will result, mourning and death by savage hands will often spread the pall of gloom over our frontier settlements, and the extirpation of the Indian race will speedily ensue.

I trust, sir, this subject, so deeply affecting the interests of both whites and Indians, a proper disposition of which may save the government millions of money and the country scenes of desolation and blood, will receive your early attention and prompt action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD R. GEARY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Portland, Oregon, December 2, 1860.

SIR: In transmitting you the enclosed copy of a letter lately received from Sub-Agent Owen, I respectfully refer you to my letter of May 24, 1860, written previously to setting out on my trip to Harney (Malheur) Lake, in the Snake country, presenting to your consideration the importance of treaty stipulations with the Snakes and Banacks.

The horrid massacre of the emigrants, early in September last, west of Salmon Falls, of which you were advised by this office, and the robberies and menacing attitude of a body of these Indians in Dear Lodge and Beaver Head valleys, beyond Fort Owen, referred to in the enclosure, increase the cogency of the reasons then urged.

Our settlements already extend into tracts of country claimed by these Indians, and highly valued by them as their choicest hunting grounds; and fertile valleys, rich pastures, and mines of the precious metals, will ere long attract a considerable population to these remote regions.

The duty of our government is to protect our citizens, in transit or at rest, in all portions of our wide domain, where they are found pursuing a legitimate enterprise. An incumbent duty, in consonance with its established policy, is suitable provision for the waning tribes of Indians. This is due the Snakes and Banacks, as well as others. It is also necessary. As we occupy their root grounds and destroy their game we must "feed or fight" them. A humane magnanimity dictates the former. Grown arrogant, however, by the commission of many atrocities with impunity, they must first be taught our power to punish before they will value our friendship or seek our protection.

The military expedition into the Snake country next summer, now in contemplation, will, I am apprehensive, effect but little in the way of chastising or subduing these Indians. The mounted bands, long ere the military will reach their country, will be off to their buffalo hunting grounds; others will be widely scattered, in small bodies, in the rugged, barren, and mountainous tracts, impracticable for successful military operations. The chief advantage to be expected from the troops will be the protection of the emigrants.

To subdue these Indians military posts must be established at convenient points, whence short excursions can be made to their valley encampments when the rigors of winter drive them from their mountainous retreats.

The opinion, however, of some persons conversant with these Indians is, that if visited by a proper person as the agent of the government, timely notice being given them to assemble at a suitable place, treaty stipulations might easily be effected with the principal chiefs and bands for the cession of the portion of their country most eligible for white settlements, and inducements given them to keep in check the roving bands by whom most of the robberies and murders have been perpetrated. Provisions should also be made for the residence of an agent at Fort Boisé, Fort Hall, or some other eligible point.

In view of the numerous discoveries of gold, and the consequent

excited state of the Indian mind, in the vast regions east of the Cascade range, both in Oregon and Washington Territory, I would also suggest the propriety and importance of a specific appropriation by Congress "for preserving peace and preventing outbreaks," to be placed subject to the draft of the superintendent, on which, under proper restrictions, he might draw in emergencies threatening the safety and peace of the frontiers.

I am convinced that the sum of \$25,000 appropriated for this purpose would be of great utility, highly promotive of the public safety, and in many instances saving the heavy expense attending the movement of troops in the field, and at remote points.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD R. GEARY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

G.

Estimate of deficiency appropriations required for the Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory, for the year ending June 30, 1861.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon, including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods, and presents, and the office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, viz:

Amount required for the expenses of the Warm Spring agency, in charge of Agent A. P. Dennison - - - -	\$7,000 00
Amount required for Seletz agency, in charge of Agent Dan. Newcomb - - - -	3,000 00
Amount required for the Umatilla agency, in charge of Sub-Agent G. H. Abbott, per letter A herewith - - - -	7,000 00
Amount required for the Yaquina agency, in charge of Sub-Agent J. B. Sykes - - - -	2,000 00
Amount required for the Grand Ronde agency, in charge of Agent John F. Miller - - - -	1,500 00
Amount required for disbursement by superintendent Indian affairs - - - -	2,100 00
	<hr/>
	22,600 00
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For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon to the reservation therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of necessary laborers and employés, viz:

Amount required for Warm Spring agency, in charge of Agent A. P. Dennison - - - -	\$5,000 00
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Amount required for Seletz agency, in charge of Dan. Newcomb - - - -	\$3,000 00
Amount required for Umatilla agency, in charge of Sub-Agent G. H. Abbott, per his letter, marked A, herewith - - - -	2,500 00
Amount required for Yaquina agency, in charge of Sub-Agent Joshua B. Sykes, (none of the Indians at this agency being provided for by treaty stipulations) - -	8,000 00
Amount required for Grand Ronde agency, in charge of Agent John F. Miller - - - -	3,000 00
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	21,500 00
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For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods, and presents, and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, viz :

Amount required for the Puget Sound district, in charge of Agent Simmons, per his estimate marked B, and accompanying letter, marked C, herewith - - -	\$3,000 00
Amount required for the Squoxon agency, in charge of Sub-Agent W. B. Gasnell - - - -	3,000 00
Amount required for the Yakima agency, in charge of Agent R. H. Lansdale - - - -	7,000 00
Amount required for the Nez Percé agency, in charge of Agent A. J. Cain - - - -	12,000 00
Amount required for the Flathead agency, in charge of Sub-Agent John Owen - - - -	10,000 00
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	35,000 00
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For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Washington Territory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions, and presents, and compensation of necessary laborers and employés, &c , viz :

Amount required for the Puget Sound agency, in charge of Agent M. T. Simmons, per his estimates, marked B and D, and accompanying letter, marked C, herewith - - - -	\$12,705 46
Amount required for the Squoxon agency, in charge of Sub-Agent W. B. Gasnell - - - -	2,500 00
Amount required for Yakima agency, in charge of Agent R. H. Lansdale - - - -	10,000 00
Amount required for Nez Percé agency, in charge of Agent A. J. Cain - - - -	5,000 00
Amount required for Flathead agency - - - -	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	35,205 46
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For buildings at agencies, viz :

Amount required for Puget Sound agency, in charge of Agent M. T. Simmons, per his estimate, marked B, and accompanying letter, marked C, herewith	-	\$10,750 00
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For Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes :

For first of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of two millers, per 4th article treaty of 9th June, 1855, (see letter of Sub-Agent Abbott, marked A, herewith)	-	\$2,200 00
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For adjusting difficulties, preventing outbreaks, and maintaining
peace among the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory, viz :

Amount required for Oregon	-	\$12,000 00
Amount required for Washington Territory	-	12,000 00
		<hr/> <u>24,000 00</u>

N. B.—In connexion with this estimate attention is called to the letter of Superintendent Geary to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated 26th August, 1860, also to Superintendent Geary's annual report for 1860, and his several letters, dated October 11, 1859, January 5, October 4, and November 7, 1860.

The above sums are required to liquidate actual liabilities either already contracted or which will be incurred before the close of the year in the necessary operations of the service, and in order to meet its unavoidable emergencies and prevent outbreaks.

EDWARD R. GEARY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

NOVEMBER 26, 1860.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, February 19, 1861.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter from L. B. Dunn, esq., clerk to your committee, enclosing a resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant, "in relation to the necessity and expediency of additional appropriations for the Indian service in Oregon for the fiscal year ending June, 1861," and requesting that your committee be furnished with the views of the office, together with any information in its possession in relation to the same, and in compliance therewith I have to transmit herewith copies of estimates and letters received from Superintendent Geary, marked from A to G, showing the necessity for the additional appropriation in question, and to state that this necessity has arisen in consequence of the estimates submitted

from this office for the fiscal year specified, having been reduced in the appropriations made by Congress for that year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. K. SEBASTIAN,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, U. S. Senate.

A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, February 14, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the resolution of the Senate, of the 12th instant, which was received here to-day in letter of the 13th instant, from the clerk to your committee, requesting the views of this office as to the expediency of providing for a settlement of the existing difficulties between the Nez Percé tribe of Indians and the settlers, by entering into negotiations for the cession of that portion of the Nez Percé reserve lying north of Snake river and the Clearwater, in Washington Territory.

By the treaty between the United States and the Nez Percé Indians, concluded on the 11th of June, 1855, at Camp Stevens in the Walla-Walla valley, Washington Territory, they ceded to the United States all the country occupied or claimed by them in said Territory, reserving from the land so ceded a tract for the use and occupation of said tribe, and as a general reservation for other friendly tribes and bands of Indians in said Territory. Which reservation was to be surveyed and marked out for the exclusive use of said tribe, upon which no white man, except those in the employ of the Indian department, is to be permitted to reside without permission of the tribe and the superintendent and agent. Recent discoveries of gold have been made on the Nez Percé reservation, on the small streams emptying into the Clearwater river from the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains, and a large emigration to that region of country is anticipated by the officers of the Indian department and others, in consequence of which serious apprehensions exist in regard to the results that are likely to follow an invasion of the rights of the Nez Percé tribes guaranteed by the treaty above referred to. Friendship towards the government has ever characterized this large and influential tribe of Indians, numbering more than four thousand souls; which amicable feeling has hitherto been manifested on various occasions in the effective service rendered by them to the United States, in campaigns against other tribes. The faith of the government, plighted by the treaty, should not be broken, and as the best mode that can be suggested to avert the dangers which threaten the peace of that region of country where the gold discoveries have been made, it is recommended that further negotiations be entered into with the Nez Percé tribe, with a view to the purchase of that portion of their reservation containing

the auriferous deposits, which is represented as rugged, barren, and mountainous, unfit for cultivation, and therefore of little or no value for Indian purposes. This tract embraces that portion of their reservation lying north of Clearwater river, and is estimated in extent at about fifteen hundred square miles, or nine hundred and sixty thousand acres of land. The present area of the reservation is estimated at six thousand square miles, which, when reduced as herein indicated, will contain two millions eight hundred and eighty thousand acres, a quantity deemed sufficient for the future use of the Indians.

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Senate, copies of communications forwarded to this office by Superintendent E. R. Geary, who urges upon the consideration of the department the propriety of laying the matter before Congress, recommending the passage of an act authorizing a treaty with the Nez Percés for the purchase of the northern portion of their reservation, and concurring with the superintendent in the views he expressed in relation to the subject.

I therefore recommend that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be appropriated to meet the expenses that may be necessarily incurred in making a treaty with the Nez Percé tribes of Indians, of Washington Territory, and for the payment in full for that portion of their reservation north of the Clearwater river which it is contemplated to purchase; the amount to be disbursed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

A copy of the treaty of 1855 with the Nez Percé Indians, is also enclosed herewith for the information of your committee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

Hon. H. K. SEBASTIAN,
Chairman Committee of Indian Affairs, U. S. Senate.

B.

*Treaty between the United States of America and the Nez Percé Indians,
June 11, 1855, ratified April 29, 1859.*

JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, to all
and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the treaty ground, Camp Stevens, in the Walla-Walla valley, on the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Washington, and Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon Territory, on the part of the United States, and the herein-after-named chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the Nez Percé tribe of Indians occupying lands lying partly in Oregon and partly in Washington Territory, between the Cascade and the Bitter Root

mountains, on behalf of and duly authorized by said tribe, which said treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the treaty ground, Camp Stevens, in the Walla-Walla valley, this eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by and between Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Washington, and Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon Territory, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the Nez Percé tribe of Indians occupying lands lying partly in Oregon and partly in Washington Territories, between the Cascade and Bitter Root mountains, on behalf of and acting for said tribe, and being duly authorized thereto by them, it being understood that Superintendent Isaac I. Stevens assumes to treat only with those of the above-named tribe of Indians residing within the Territory of Washington, and Superintendent Palmer with those residing exclusively in Oregon Territory.

ARTICLE I. The said Nez Percé tribe of Indians hereby cede, relinquish and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the country occupied or claimed by them, bounded and described as follows, to wit: commencing at the source of the Wona-ne-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river; thence down that river to the main Palouse; thence in a southerly direction to the Snake river, at the mouth of the Tucanon river; thence up the Tucanon to its source in the Blue mountains; thence southerly along the ridge of the Blue mountains; thence to a point on Grand Ronde river, midway between Grand Ronde and the mouth of the Woll-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Woll-low-how and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river, at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river, fifty miles above the place known as the "crossing of the Salmon river;" thence due north to the summit of the Bitter Root mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II. There is, however, reserved from the lands above ceded for the use and occupation of the said tribe, and as a general reservation for other friendly tribes and bands of Indians in Washington Territory, not to exceed the present numbers of the Spokane, Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians, the tract of land included within the following boundaries, to wit: commencing where the Moh-ha-na-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river flows from the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains; thence down said tributary to the mouth of the Ti-nat-pan-up creek, thence southerly to the crossing of the Snake river ten miles below the mouth of the Al-po-wa-wi river; thence to the source of the Al-po-wa-wi river in the Blue mountains; thence along the crest of the Blue mountains; thence to the crossing of the Grand Ronde river, midway between the Grand Ronde and the mouth of Woll-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Woll-low-how and Powder rivers; thence to the crossing of the Snake river fifteen miles below the mouth of the

Powder river ; thence to the Salmon river above the crossing ; thence by the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

All which tract shall be set apart, and, so far as necessary, surveyed and marked out for the exclusive use and benefit of said tribe as an Indian reservation ; nor shall any white man, excepting those in the employment of the Indian department, be permitted to reside upon the said reservation without permission of the tribe and the superintendent and agent ; and the said tribe agrees to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty. In the mean time it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any ground not in the actual claim and occupation of citizens of the United States, and upon any ground claimed or occupied, if with the permission of the owner or claimant, guarantying, however, the right to all citizens of the United States to enter upon and occupy as settlers any lands not actually occupied and cultivated by said Indians at this time, and not included in the reservation above named. And provided that any substantial improvement heretofore made by any Indian, such as fields enclosed and cultivated, and houses erected upon the lands hereby ceded, and which he may be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President of the United States, and payment made therefor in money, or improvements of an equal value be made for said Indian upon the reservation, and no Indian will be required to abandon the improvements aforesaid, now occupied by him, until their value in money or improvements of equal value shall be furnished him as aforesaid.

ARTICLE III. And provided that, if necessary for the public convenience, roads may be run through the said reservation, and, on the other hand, the right of free way with free access from the same to the nearest public highway is secured to them, as also the right, in common with citizens of the United States, to travel upon all public highways. The use of the Clearwater and other streams flowing through the reservation is also secured to citizens of the United States for rafting purposes, and as public highways.

The exclusive right of taking fish in all the streams where running through or bordering said reservation is further secured to said Indians ; as also the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places in common with citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary buildings for curing, together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses and cattle upon open and unclaimed land.

ARTICLE IV. In consideration of the above cession, the United States agree to pay to the said tribe, in addition to the goods and provisions distributed to them at the time of signing this treaty, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, in the following manner—that is to say, sixty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, the first year after the ratification of this treaty, in providing for their removal to the reserve, breaking up and fencing farms, building houses, supplying them with provisions and a suitable outfit, and for such other objects as he may deem necessary, and the remainder in annuities, as follows : for the first five years after the ratification of this treaty, ten thousand dollars

each year, commencing September 1, 1856 ; for the next five years, eight thousand dollars each year; for the next five years, six thousand dollars each year, and for the next five years, four thousand dollars each year.

All which said sums of money shall be applied to the use and benefit of the said Indians, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may from time to time determine, at his discretion, upon what beneficial objects to expend the same for them. And the superintendent of Indian affairs, or other proper officer, shall each year inform the President of the wishes of the Indians in relation thereto.

ARTICLE V. The United States further agree to establish, at suitable points within said reservation, within one year after the ratification hereof, two schools, erecting the necessary buildings, keeping the same in repair, and providing them with furniture, books, and stationery, one of which shall be an agricultural and industrial school, to be located at the agency, and to be free to the children of said tribe, and to employ one superintendent of teaching and two teachers; to build two blacksmith's shops, to one of which shall be attached a tinshop, and to the other a gunsmith's shop; one carpenter's shop, one wagon and ploughmaker's shop, and to keep the same in repair, and furnished with the necessary tools; to employ one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, one wagon and ploughmaker, for the instruction of the Indians in trades, and to assist them in the same; to erect one saw-mill and one flouring mill, keeping the same in repair, and furnished with the necessary tools and fixtures, and to employ two millers; to erect a hospital, keeping the same in repair, and provided with the necessary medicines and furniture, and to employ a physician; and to erect, keep in repair, and provide with the necessary furniture the buildings required for the accommodation of the said employés. The said buildings and establishments to be maintained and kept in repair as aforesaid, and the employés to be kept in service for the period of twenty years.

And in view of the fact that the head chief of the tribe is expected, and will be called upon, to perform many services of a public character, occupying much of his time, the United States further agree to pay to the Nez Percé tribe five hundred dollars per year for the term of twenty years, after the ratification thereof, as a salary for such person as the tribe may select to be its head chief. To build for him, at a suitable point on the reservation, a comfortable house, and properly furnish the same, and to plough and fence for his use ten acres of land. The said salary to be paid to, and the said house to be occupied by, such head chief so long as he may be elected to that position by his tribe, and no longer.

And all the expenditures and expenses contemplated in this fifth article of this treaty shall be defrayed by the United States, and shall not be deducted from the annuities agreed to be paid to said tribe, nor shall the cost of transporting the goods for the annuity payments be a charge upon the annuities, but shall be defrayed by the United States.

ARTICLE VI. The President may from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole, or such portions of such reservation as he may think proper, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families of said tribes as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas in the year 1854, so far as the same may be applicable.

ARTICLE VII. The annuities of the aforesaid tribe shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE VIII. The aforesaid tribe acknowledge their dependence upon the government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens; and should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proved before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the government out of the annuities. Nor will they make war on any other tribe except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and the other Indians to the government of the United States, or its agent, for decision, and abide thereby; and if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on any other Indians within the Territory of Washington, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article in cases of depredations against citizens. And the said tribe agrees not to shelter or conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them up to the authorities for trial.

ARTICLE IX. The Nez Percés desire to exclude from their reservation the use of ardent spirits, and to prevent their people from drinking the same; and therefore it is provided that any Indian belonging to said tribe who is guilty of bringing liquor into said reservation, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE X. The Nez Percé Indians having expressed in council a desire that William Craig should continue to live with them, he having uniformly shown himself their friend, it is further agreed that the tract of land now occupied by him, and described in his notice to the register and receiver of the land office of the Territory of Washington, on the fourth day of June last, shall not be considered a part of the reservation provided for in this treaty, except that it shall be subject in common with the lands of the reservation to the operations of the intercourse act.

ARTICLE XI. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof the said Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Washington, and Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon Territory, and the chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the aforesaid Nez Percé

Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place, and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, [L. S.]
Governor and Sup't Washington Territory.

JOEL PALMER, [L. S.]
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Aleiya, or Lawyer,	[L. S.]
<i>Head Chief of the Nez Percés.</i>	
Appushwa-hite, or Looking-glass,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Joseph,	his x mark. [L. S.]
James,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Red Wolf,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Timothy,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Wate-sin-male-cun,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Spotted Eagle,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Stoop-toop-nin, or Cut Hair,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Tah-moh-moh-kin,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Tippelanebupooh,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Hah-hah-stilpilp,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Cool-cool-shua-nin,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Silish,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Toh-toh-molewit,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Tuky-in-lik-it,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Te-hole-hole-soot,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Ish-coh-tim,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Wee-as-cus,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Hah-hah-stoore-tee,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Eee-maht-sin-pooh,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Tow-wish-au-il-pilp,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Kay-kay-mass,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Speaking Eagle,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Wat-ti-wat-ti-wah-hi,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Howh-no-tah kun,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Tow-wish-wane,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Wahpt-tah-shooshe,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Bead Necklace,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Koos-koos-tas-kut,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Levi,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Pee-oo-pe-whi-hi,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Pee-oo-pe-iecteim,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Pee-poome-kah,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Hah-hah-stil-at-me,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Wee-yoke-sin-ate,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Wee-ah-ki,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Necalahtsin,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Suck-on-tie,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Ip-nat-tam-moose,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Jason,	his x mark. [L. S.]
Kole-kole-til-ky,	his x mark. [L. S.]

In-mat-tute-kah-ky,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
Moh-see-chee,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
George,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
Nicke-el-it-may-ho,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
Say-i-ee-ouse,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
Wis-tasse-cut,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
Ky-ky-soo-te-lum,	his x mark	[L. S.]
Ko-ko-whay-nee,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
Kwin-to-kow,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
Pee-wee-au-ap-tah,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
Wee-at-tenat-il-pilp,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
Pee-oo-peo-u-il-pilp,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
Wah-tass-tum-mannee,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
Tu-wee-si-ce,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
Lu-ee-sin-kah-koose-sin,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
Hah-tal-ee-kin,	his x mark.	[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in the presence of us—

JAMES DOTY, *Secretary of Treaties, W. T.*
 WM. C. MCKAY, *Secretary of Treaties, O. T.*
 W. H. TAPPAN, *Indian Sub-Agent.*
 WILLIAM CRAIG, *Interpreter.*
 A. D. PAMBURN, *Interpreter.*
 WM. McBEAN.
 G. C. BOMFORD.
 C. CHIROUSE, *O. M. T.*
 MIE. CLES. PANDOSY.
 LAWRENCE KIP.
 W. H. PEARSON.

And whereas the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

“IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE UNITED STATES,
 “March 8, 1859.

“Resolved, (two-thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and the chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians, occupying lands lying partly in Washington and partly in Oregon Territories, between the Cascade and Bitter Root mountains, signed the 11th day of June, 1855.

“Attest: ASBURY DICKINS,
 “Secretary.”

Now, therefore, be it known that I, James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate as expressed in their resolution of the eighth of

March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

C.

Statement of the description of the abstracted bonds, and the amounts thereof; also exhibiting the trust fund to which they belonged, and the period to which the interest thereon was collected, also the balance of interest due on the same.

Fund.	Description of stock.	Amount of each class abstracted.	Total amount abstracted from all classes.	Total amount abstracted from each fund.	Interest due July 1 and October 1, 1861.
Delaware general....	Missouri— St. Louis and Iron Mountain R. R. North Missouri, R. R. Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Missouri and Pacific R. R. North Carolina. Tennessee	\$99,000 00 40,000 00 90,000 00 51,000 00 220,000 00 14,000 00	\$280,000 00 220,000 00 \$514,000 00	\$514,000 00	\$15,420 00
Ioways.....	Missouri— North Missouri R. R. North Carolina..... Tennessee	15,000 00 42,000 00 20,000 00	15,000 00 42,000 00 20,000 00	77,000 00	2,310 00
Weas, Peorias, &c..	Missouri— North Missouri R. R. North Carolina..... Tennessee loan, 1852.....	25,000 00 74,000 00 98,000 00	25,000 00 74,000 00 98,000 00	197,000 00	5,910 00
Cherokee general....	Missouri— North Missouri R. R. North Carolina..... Tennessee	50,000 00 13,000 00 5,000 00	50,000 00 13,000 00 5,000 00	68,000 00	2,040 00
Cherokee school....	North Carolina..... Tennessee	8,000 00 7,000 00	8,000 00 7,000 00	15,000 00	450 00
	Total.....	871,000 00	871,000 00	871,000 00	26,130 00

REMARKS.

It is proper to state that, although owing to an error in the advertisement of the loss of the bonds, 871 are shown by this statement to have been taken, there were, in fact, but 870 bonds abstracted, upon which, on 1st January and April last, was due as semi-annual interest the sum of \$26,100, viz:

Fund.	No. of bonds.	Value of each bond.	Amount.	Rate of interest.	Interest due.
Delaware general	514	\$1,000 00	\$514,000 00	6 per cent.	\$15,420 00
Ioways	77	1,000 00	77,000 00	.... do.	5,910 00
Weas, Peorias, &c	197	1,000 00	197,000 00	.... do.	2,310 00
Cherokee general	68	1,000 00	68,000 00	.... do.	2,040 00
Cherokee school	15	1,000 00	15,000 00	.... do.	450 00
Deduct one bond as above	871 1		871,000 00 1,000 00		26,130 00 30 00
Total	870		870,000 00		26,100 00

Of this amount there has been collected as interest \$34,270, leaving a balance of \$1,830, which is due upon coupons attached to 61 bonds, and which should be included in the proposed estimates. The interest due on these abstracted bonds January 1, April 1, and July 1, 1862, amounts to \$45,000.

The proposed estimate will, therefore, make the following exhibit, viz:

1st. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, to include the interest due and payable on abstracted bonds July 1, 1861, to wit:	\$24,510 00	
Also that on the above 61 bonds due, and payable April 1, 1861, being North Carolina 6%, of \$1,000 each.—(See Report of House of Representatives, No. 78, page 29, 36th Congress, 2d session,) viz:	1,830 00	\$26,340 00
2d. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, to include the interest due and payable on abstracted bonds, October 1, 1861, to wit:	1,580 00	
Also that due and payable on abstracted bonds January 1, April 1, and July 1, 1862, to wit:	45,000 00	46,590 00
Total.....		72,930 00

D.

The United States of America to Sidney C. Webber, Dr.

July 26, 1858.—To services to date from May 10, inclusive, (66 days,) under contract with J. B. Robertson, late agent for Omaha Indians for erecting and running mill, furnished by Cooper, Clark & Co. for Omaha agency, at \$2 50.....	\$165 00
July 26, 1858.—To expenses going to Omaha reserve to erect said mill, to be paid by the United States under said contract.....	87 00
July 26, 1858.—To board of self, on reserve, 3 weeks, at \$4..	12 00
Total.....	264 00

The above account occurred under the agency of J. B. Robertson, but was never paid by him.

The United States of America to Sidney C. Webber, Dr.

October 1, 1858.—To services to date from July 26, inclusive, (58 days,) under contract for erecting and running mill for Omaha agency, W. F. Wilson, agent, at \$2 50.....	\$145 00
October 1, 1858.—To 7 days' time and expenses to St. Louis by the contract to be paid by the United States	47 50
Total	192 50

E.

Extract of a letter from William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, May 17, 1861, to George W. Doane, esq., Fort Calhoun, Nebraska Territory.

“In answer to your letter of the 19th ultimo, I have to inform you that this office acknowledges the meritorious character of the claim of S. C. Webber, for services in erecting the mill upon the Omaha reservation, but as there is no fund out of which the same can be paid an appropriation will be asked from the next Congress for its liquidation.”

PENITENTIARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington City, June 19, 1861.

SIR: It becomes my duty to report a deficiency of \$7,981 80, in the appropriation made for the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending the 30th instant, and to request that the requisite means may be taken to supply the same at an early day.

This deficiency has doubtless been occasioned by the unusually large number of convicts who could not be profitably employed, and as the same cause will, to some extent at least, produce a like result during the next fiscal year, I deem it proper also to ask that Congress be requested to add \$5,000 to the appropriation already made for the service of that year.

As regards the deficiency now existing, justice requires me to say that only a small portion of it, viz: \$1,358 06, is chargeable to the present officers, the remainder having been created under the management of those who preceded us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE S. GIDEON,
President of the Board of Inspectors.

Hon. C. B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Near Washington, D. C., June 3, 1861.

SIR: In reply to your letter of May 28, 1861, requesting me to transmit to the department "estimates of deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year, and also for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862," I have the honor to state that the appropriation (\$30,500) for the support of the hospital during the present fiscal year will be sufficient for that purpose, and also that the appropriation (\$35,500) for the support of the hospital during the next fiscal year will be sufficient, unless the rate of increase of the number of the insane of the army and navy shall be materially greater, in consequence of the immense increase of the *personnel* of both arms of the national defences than was anticipated when the estimates for the fiscal year in question were made.

All the annual estimates of the Interior Department for the use of this institution, for the fiscal year 1861-1862, were granted by Congress at its late session, except an item of \$10,000 for the continuation of the wall enclosing the grounds of the hospital, which was withheld solely, I think, in consequence of the then exhausted and embarrassed condition of the treasury. The immediate continuation of this work is exceedingly desirable, so far as the welfare of the hospital is concerned, and about \$5,000 will be needed for the entire completion of the main edifice, but deeming it the duty of every citizen of the republic, and especially of every officer of the government during the existence of the war, which necessitates such enormous sacrifices of the treasure and industry of the country, to refrain from the suggestion, even of such expenditures as are not unavoidable, I forbear to do more than mention the two principal objects for which further small appropriations will be needed. The wall and the completion of the building *can* be deferred for one year, though the uninterrupted prosecution of the work is desirable.

For the reason named, I think it not unlikely that there will be a deficiency in the amount necessary to support the hospital the next fiscal year, but perhaps it will not be thought imprudent to defer asking for such deficiency to a future time, when the existence and amount of it become certain.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. NICHOLS,

Superintendent.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD,
Washington, May 31, 1861.

SIR: The Anacostia bridge having become dangerous for the troops and others passing thereon, I have to request that it be repaired at your earliest convenience.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,

J. A. DAHLGREEN,
Commandant.

The COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
June 12, 1861.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 28th ultimo, requesting me to furnish you with estimates of the deficiencies of appropriations for the present fiscal year, and for the year ending June 30, 1862, which are disbursed under the direction of this office, I respectfully submit the following, viz:

For lighting the Capitol and President's House, the public grounds around them, and around the Executive offices, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1861, eight thousand dollars.

This deficiency was occasioned by the occupancy of the Capitol by the military, which made it necessary that the building should be lighted in all parts during the night.

The same sum should be appropriated on the same account for the year ending June 30, 1862, to meet any similar contingency for lighting the building.

For repairs of the Potomac, navy yard, and upper bridges, and the roads appurtenant thereto owned by the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1862, ten thousand dollars.

This sum, in addition to the appropriation of \$6,000 made for the repairs of the bridges during the year, will be required to keep the bridges in a safe condition for the transportation of troops and other travel.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1862, one thousand dollars

This addition to the usual appropriation for repairs of the Capitol has been rendered necessary by its occupancy by troops.

For fuel, in part, of the President's House for the year ending June 30, 1861, six hundred dollars.

This deficiency has been occasioned by the consumption of fuel in the three furnaces which heat the conservatory and the propagating house, the expense of which was not included in the estimate upon which the appropriation was made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. WOOD,
Commissioner.

Hon. C. B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

P. S.—The foregoing estimates were made on consultation with my predecessor in office and the general superintendent of work.

W. S. WOOD.

PENSION OFFICE, *June 3, 1861.*

SIR: As requested, I have the honor herewith to transmit an estimate of additional expenditures in this office not provided for in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1862. This further sum of twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars (\$28,200) is required merely for the support of the full clerical force heretofore and at present regularly employed in the Pension Bureau, as provided by law. With the large prospective increase of business soon to be devolved upon this branch of the department, it is my decided opinion that the best interests of the government demand a continuance of our present clerical force without diminution.

For the current year I have no deficiency to report, believing the appropriations adequate to the wants of this office.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH H. BARRETT.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,

Secretary of the Interior.

Estimate of the amount required to pay the salaries of persons employed in the office of Commissioner of Pensions under existing laws, and who were not included in the annual estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

For salary of 5 clerks, each \$1,600, per acts April 22 and May 31, 1854, volume 10, pages 276 and 298.....	\$8,000
For salary of 11 clerks, each \$1,400, per acts April 22 and May 31, 1854, volume 10, pages 276 and 298.....	15,400
For salary of 4 clerks, each \$1,200, per acts April 22 and May 31, 1854, volume 10, pages 276 and 298.....	4,800
	<hr/>
	28,200
	<hr/>

JOSEPH H. BARRETT,
Commissioner.

PENSION OFFICE, *May 31, 1861.*

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *June 4, 1861.*

SIR: As directed in your letter of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to enclose, to be laid before Congress at its ensuing session, an esti-

H. Ex. Doc. 1—4

The following item will be included in the deficiency estimate for the next fiscal year :

For compensation of eight additional night watchmen for the Department of the Interior..... \$4,800

CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *June 20, 1861.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, June 12, 1861.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with the direction in your letter of the 28th ultimo, estimates for deficiencies in the appropriations for the current fiscal year, and also for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, with accompanying papers explanatory of the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

Estimate of funds required to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, and for further funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

53

No. of estimate	Purposes for which required.	Amount.	Remarks.
1	For the payment to the Shawnees of the residue of \$700,000, "to be paid after the termination" of the seven years named in the third article of the treaty of May 10, 1854.	\$89,000 00	See Statutes at Large, volume 10, page 1056, section 3.
2	For this amount required to meet the expenses that may be necessarily incurred in making a treaty with the Nez Perces tribe of Indians, of Washington Territory, and for the payment in full for that portion of their reservation north of the Clearwater river.	50,000 00	In connexion with this estimate reference is made to copy of report from this office of the 14th February, 1861, addressed to the Hon W. K. Sebastian, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate, showing the necessity for an appropriation therefor, herewith filed, and marked A; also copy of treaty with the Nez Perces of June 11, 1855, marked B. Reference is made to a statement herewith, marked C, in connexion with these estimates, showing the character of the 870 bonds, abstracted as stated, and the interest that will be required to be provided for up to the 30th June, 1862, and the tribes for whose account they were held, &c.
3	For this amount of interest due on the 1st day of April, 1861, on certain bonds held in trust for account of certain Indian tribes by the Secretary of the Interior "for the time being," abstracted from the department during the year 1860. For this amount necessary to pay the interest on the same bonds during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	1,830 00	A copy of the account of S. C. Webber is herewith submitted, with an abstract from the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 17th May, 1861, showing the character of the account, the first marked D, and the last mentioned E. Reference is made to the report from this office on the 21st January, 1861, addressed to the Hon. W. K. Sebastian, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, with the papers in the individual cases of these claimants, for their character and merits.
4	For payment to S. C. Webber for his services and expenses at the Omaha agency in erecting and running the saw-mill on the Omaha reserve in 1858.	45,000 00	Reference is made in this connexion to the report from this office to the Hon. Moses Kelly, Acting Secretary of the Interior, and the papers that accompanied the same, for the character and merits of the claims and the expediency of making the appropriation therefor.
5	For payment of claims of Ottawas for spoliations committed on their property by white persons.	13,005 95	
6	For payment of claims of Delawares for depredations upon the timber lands of their reserve by white persons, and for cattle, horses, and other property stolen from them.	80,977 86	

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

ESTIMATE—Continued.

No. of est. itemate.	Purposes for which required.	Amount.	Remarks.
7	For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon, including insurance and transportation of goods (annuities) and presents, and the office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1861.	\$22,600 00	In connexion with the following estimates for the Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territories, reference is made to copies of letters and estimates received from Superintendent Gerry, marked A to G, herewith, and to copy of the report from his office of the 19th February, 1861, addressed to the Hon. W. K. Sebastian, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate, in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 18th of the same month, in relation to the necessity and expediency of appropriating funds on these estimates then submitted for the consideration and action of Congress.
8	For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of the Indians in Oregon to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of necessary laborers and employees, for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1861.	21,500 00 35,000 00	
9	For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods, and presents, and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, for the year ending June 30, 1861.	35,205 46	
10	For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Washington Territory to the reservation therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of necessary laborers and employees, for the year ending June 30, 1861.	10,750 00	
	For buildings of agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.	2,200 00	See, in addition, pamphlet copy of Laws, 1st session 36th Congress, page 21.
	Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes: first of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of two millers, per fourth		

11	For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Oregon for the year ending June 30, 1861.	12,000 00
12	For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Washington Territory for the year ending June 30, 1861.	12,000 00

Office INDIAN AFFAIRS, June 10, 1861.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith additional estimates for— funds required for the service of the War Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 1.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 20, 1861.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following estimate for moneys to be expended under the direction of the adjutant general's department in the raising of the eleven new regiments about to be added to the force of the regular army, viz:

For the recruiting of, renting of rendezvous, procuring of medical attendance, and transportation of recruits from the different rendezvous to general depots, and all other expenses attending the raising of 24,285 men, to be organized into nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, as per General Orders No. 16, dated War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, May 4, 1861 -	\$358,000 00
This estimate is based upon what experience has shown to be the cost of raising the above-mentioned number of men.	
For purchase of books of tactics and instruction for the volunteers	25,000 00
Aggregate	383,000 00

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Secretary of War the last item in the above estimate, viz: for the purchase of books of tactics and instruction for the volunteers, is increased to \$50,000.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 2.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 26, 1861.

SIR : I have the honor to submit herewith the estimates of the pay department for deficiencies arising during the present fiscal year, and the estimates of the amount required for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, viz :

No. 1. An estimate of the amount required to pay seventy-five thousand three months militia to the 30th June, 1861, amounting to - - - - -	\$3,900,000 00
No. 2. An estimate of the amount required to pay fifty regiments, three years volunteers, to 30th June, 1861, amounting to - - - - -	1,600,000 00
Amount required for present fiscal year - - - - -	<u>5,500,000 00</u>
No. 3. An estimate of the amount required to pay seventy-five thousand three months militia for the month of July, 1861 - - - - -	2,350,000 00
No. 4. An estimate of the amount required to pay three hundred regiments of three years volunteers for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862 - - -	90,000,000 00
No. 5. An estimate of the amount required to pay the addition to the regular army provided for by general orders of 4th and 14th May, 1861, for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1862 - - -	4,358,220 48
Total for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862 - - -	<u>96,708,220 48</u>

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. LARNED,
Paymaster General.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

No. 1.

Estimate of amount required to pay seventy-five thousand three months volunteers, called into service by the proclamation of the President of the United States, (dated April, 1861,) to the 30th June, 1861, including travelling into service.

Amount of pay, &c.....	\$3,900,000

BENJ. F. LARNED,
Paymaster General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 26, 1861.

No. 2.

Estimate of amount required to pay fifty regiments of three years volunteers, with the division and brigade staffs, (as prescribed by General Order No. 15, of May 4, 1861,) to June 30, 1861, including travelling into service.

Amount of pay, &c.....	\$1,600,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

BENJ. F. LARNED,
Paymaster General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 26, 1861.

No. 3.

Estimate of amount required to pay seventy-five thousand three month volunteers, called into service by the proclamation of the President of the United States, (dated April, 1861,) to July 31, 1861, including travelling out of service.

Amount of pay, &c.....	\$2,350,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

BENJ. F. LARNED,
Paymaster General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 26, 1861.

No. 4.

Estimate of amount required to pay three hundred regiments of three years volunteers, with the division and brigade staffs, as prescribed by General Order No. 15, of May 4, 1861, for the year commencing July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1862, including travelling into service.

Amount of pay, &c.....	\$90,000,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

BENJ. F. LARNED,
Paymaster General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 26, 1861.

No. 5.

Estimate of amount required to pay the addition to the regular army authorized by General Orders No. 16, of May 4, and No. 20, of May 14, 1861, for one year, commencing July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1862.

Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Servants' clothing.	Amount.
\$3,801,032 88	\$459,345 60	\$71,712 00	\$26,130 00	\$4,358,220 48

BENJ. F. LARNED, *Paymaster General.*

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *June 26, 1861.*

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *June 29, 1861.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith estimates of the amounts required for the pay department, upon the amended basis furnished me to-day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. LARNED,
Paymaster General.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S.—The estimate of amount required to pay the three years volunteers for June, 1861, is now in the Treasury Department.

B. F. L.

Estimate of amount required to pay eighty thousand three months volunteers, called into the service of the United States by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated April, 1861, to the 31st of July, 1861, including travelling out of service.

Amount of pay, &c..... \$2,507,000 00

BENJ. F. LARNED,
Paymaster General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *June 29, 1861.*

Estimate of amount required to pay eighty thousand three months volunteers, called into the service of the United States by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated April, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1861, including travelling into service.

Amount of pay, &c..... \$4,160,000 00

BENJ. F. LARNED,
Paymaster General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *June 29, 1861.*

Estimate of amount required to pay two hundred and seven regiments of three years volunteers, with the division and brigade staffs, as prescribed by General Order No. 15, of May 4, 1861, for the year commencing July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1862, including travelling into service.

Amount of pay, &c \$55,000,000 00

BENJ. F. LARNED,
Paymaster General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 29, 1861.

Estimate of amount required to pay an additional regular force of one regiment of cavalry, one of artillery, and nine of infantry, with the additional staff officers, as authorized by General Orders No. 16, on May 4, and No. 20, of May 14, 1861, for one year, commencing July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1862.

Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Amount.
\$3,969,848 88	\$478,317 60	\$73,056 00	\$57,180 00	\$4,578,402 48

BENJ. F. LARNED, *Paymaster General.*

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 29, 1861.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, June 20, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your communication of the 27th of May last, I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the probable amount required to subsist the volunteers called into the service of the United States in accordance with the proclamations of the President of the United States, dated April 15 and May 3, 1861, during the year ending June 30, 1861; also, an estimate of the amount required for the subsistence of the regular army and volunteers, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated, for the year ending June 30, 1862.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

J. P. TAYLOR,
Acting Com. Gen. of Subsistence.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—The difference in the estimated cost of the ration, at twenty-six cents and twenty-eight cents, arises from the want of time in giving public notice of the wants of the department, and from the want of experience of the new troops in preserving their provisions, &c.

J. P. T.

Estimate of the probable amount that will be required to subsist the volunteers called into the service of the United States in accordance with the proclamations of the President of the United States, dated April 15 and May 3, 1861, for the year ending June 30, 1861.

Three months volunteers	-	-	-	\$1,281,000 00
Three years volunteers	-	-	-	420,000 00
Total	-	-	-	1,701,000 00

Data upon which this estimate is made.

75,000 men for 61 days is 4,575,000 rations, at 28 cents each, is	-	-	-	\$1,281,000 00
50,000 men for 30 days is 1,500,000 rations, at 28 cents each, is	-	-	-	420,000 00
Total	-	-	-	1,701,000 00

Six millions and seventy-five thousand rations, at twenty-eight cents per ration, amounts to one million seven hundred and one thousand dollars.

J. P. TAYLOR,
Acting Com. Gen. of Subsistence.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, June 20, 1861.

Estimate of the probable amount required for subsisting the regular army and volunteers called into the service of the United States in accordance with the proclamations of the President of the United States, dated the 15th of April and 3d May, 1861, and for the employés, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated, for the year ending 30th June, 1862.

Regular troops.....	\$2,351,147 50
Volunteers	25,021,903 40
Total.....	27,373,050 90

Data upon which this estimate is made.

REGULAR ARMY.

1 regiment of cavalry, 1,140 men, 365 days, is 416,100 rations, at 26 cents each, is.....	\$108,186 00
1 regiment of artillery, 1,842 men, 365 days, is 672,330 rations, at 26 cents each, is.....	174,805 80

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

9 regiments of infantry, 21,303 men, 365 days, is 7,775,595 rations, at 26 cents each, is	\$2,021,65
490 women for companies, 365 days, is 178,850 rations, at 26 cents each, is	46,50
Total.....	<u>2,351,14</u>

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

1 regiment of cavalry, 1,126 men, 365 days, is 410,990 rations, at 26 cents each, is.....	\$106,85
250 regiments of infantry, 252,500 men, 365 days, is 92,162,500 rations, at 26 cents each, is.....	23,962,25
10,040 women to companies, 365 days, is 3,664,600 rations, at 26 cents each, is	952,75
Total	<u>25,021,90</u>

One hundred and five millions two hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred sixty-five rations, at twenty-six cents per ration, amounts to twenty-seven millions hundred and seventy-three thousand and fifty dollars and ninety cents.

J. P. TAYLOR,
Acting Commissary General of Subsistence

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, June, 20, 1861.

NOTE.—In estimating the ration at 26 cents, the expenses of preserving provision repairing and constructing bake-ovens are included.

Estimate of the probable amount required for subsisting the regular army and volunteers called into the service of the United States in accord with the proclamations of the President of the United States, on April 15 and May 3, 1861, and for the employés, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1862

Regular troops	\$2,493,4
Volunteers	23,084,2
Total.....	<u>25,577,7</u>

Data upon which this estimate is made.

REGULAR ARMY.

1 regiment of cavalry, 1,140 men, 365 days, is 416,100 rations, at 26 cents each, is.....	\$108,1
1 regiment of artillery, 1,842 men, 365 days, is 672,330 rations, at 26 cents each, is	174,8
9 regiments of infantry, 21,303 men, 365 days, is 7,775,595 rations, at 26 cents each, is.....	2,021,6
490 woman to companies, 365 days, is 178,850 rations, at 26 cents each, is	46,5
1,500 citizen employés, 365 days, is 547,500 rations, at 26 cents each, is	142,3
Total	<u>2,493,4</u>

VOLUNTEERS.

\$0,000 men, 31 days, is 2,480,000 rations, at 26 cents each, is.....	\$644,800 00
5 regiments of cavalry, 5,630 men, 365 days, is 2,054,950 rations, at 26 cents each, is.....	534,287 00
1 regiment of artillery, 1,034 men, 365 days, is 377,410 rations, at 26 cents each, is.....	98,126 00
201 regiments of infantry, 203,300 men, 365 days, is 74,098,650 rations, at 26 cents each, is.....	19,265,649 00
8,280 women to companies, 365 days, is 3,022,200 rations, at 26 cents each, is.....	785,772 00
18,500 citizen employés, 365 days, is 6,752,500 rations, at 26 cents each, is.....	1,755,650 00
	<hr/>
	23,084,284 00
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In estimating the cost of the ration as twenty-six cents, the expenses of preserving the provisions, wastage, and repairing and constructing bake-ovens, &c., are included.

A. E. SHIRAS, *Major, in charge.*

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, Washington, June 29, 1861.

No. 4.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following estimates of funds needed for the service of the quartermaster's department for the year ending June 30, 1862, viz:

1st. Estimate of deficiencies for June 30, 1861	-	\$5,005,583 82
2d. Estimate of regular supplies of the quartermaster's department for the year commencing July 1, 1861, caused by the disturbed condition of the country	-	51,667,179 37
3d. Estimate of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, for the increase to the regular army, and for the volunteers	-	16,457,071 35
4th. Contingencies of the army	-	200,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		73,329,834 54
	<hr/>	<hr/>

They are based upon the present condition of the army and the maintenance of a force of three hundred thousand men, including artillery, infantry, and cavalry.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Estimate of funds required to supply a deficiency in the appropriation of the quartermaster's department for the year ending June 30, 1861, caused by the disturbed condition of the country, viz:

For quartermaster's department	-	-	-	-	\$565,24
For incidental expenses	-	-	-	-	365,01
For barracks, quarters, &c	-	-	-	-	158,28
For transportation of the army and its supplies	-	-	-	-	2,254,18
For transportation of officers' baggage	-	-	-	-	15,36
For purchase of dragoon horses	-	-	-	-	297,33
For clothing, camp and garrison equipage	-	-	-	-	1,350,15
					<hr/> <hr/> 5,005,58 <hr/> <hr/>

M. C. MEIGS,

Brigadier General and Quartermaster General

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1861.

Special estimate of funds required by the quartermaster's department to meet the exigencies of the service arising from the disturbed condition of the affairs of the country for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861

1. REGULAR SUPPLIES.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospital, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the regiments of dragoons, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports:

Fuel	-	-	-	-	\$3,168,197 25
Forage	-	-	-	-	10,563,179 00
Straw	-	-	-	-	233,683 12
Stationery	-	-	-	-	300,000 00
					<hr/> \$14,265,05

2. INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, members and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of _____ 16, 1802; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department in the erection of barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March 2, 1819, and of August 4, 1854, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at the posts on the frontiers, or at other posts and places, when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commis-sioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furni-ture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's depart-ment, including the hire of interpreters and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department, compensation of for-age and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July 5, 1838; for the apprehension of deserters and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the regiments of dragoons and light artillery, viz: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named - - - - - \$7,666,666 00

3. MOUNTS AND REMOUNTS.

For the purchase of dragoon and artillery horses,
84,116, at \$125..... 10,514,500 00

4. MILEAGE TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and

their baggage when travelling on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies.....	\$500,0
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5. TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; and subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays; and of ships and other sea-going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic, and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operation of the troops in the field..... 16,220,
 For gunboats on the western rivers..... 1,000,

6. BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

Hire of quarters for troops; of store-houses for the safe-keeping of military stores; of grounds for summer cantonments and for temporary huts.....	1,500,
	<hr/>
	51,667,
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M. C. MEIGS,
Brigadier General and Quartermaster General
 QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1861.

Estimate of the cost of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, for addition to the army by regulars and volunteers, for one year, commencing on the 1st of July, 1861.

For clothing for 8 regiments of regular infantry, at \$109,961 35 per regiment.....	\$879,690 80
For clothing for 1 regiment of regular cavalry.....	61,289 61
For clothing for 1 regiment of regular artillery.....	89,606 69
For clothing for 220 regiments of volunteer infantry, at \$46,307 45 per regiment.....	10,187,639 00
For clothing for 8 regiments of volunteer artillery, at \$86,606 69.....	716,853 52
For clothing for 25 regiments of volunteer cavalry, at \$55,321 11 per regiment.....	1,383,027 75
For clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....	3,138,963 98
	<hr/>
	16,457,071 35
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M. C. MEIGS,
Brig. Gen. and Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington June 25, 1861.

Estimate for contingencies of the army for the year commencing July 1, 1861.

For contingencies of the army.....	\$200,000 00
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	M. C. MEIGS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1861.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, June 29, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit an estimate for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, for the addition to the army by regulars and volunteers, corrected according to a statement of force to be provided for, furnished by Colonel W. B. Franklin, by your direction, this morning. The other estimates already furnished require no alteration.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Estimate of the cost of clothing, camp and garrison equipage for additions to the army by regulars and volunteers for one year, commencing on the 1st of July, 1861.

For 9 regiments of regular infantry, \$109,961 35 per regiment	- - - - -	\$989,652 15
For 1 regiment regular cavalry	- - - - -	61,289 61
For 1 regiment regular artillery	- - - - -	89,606 69
For 201 regiments of infantry volunteers at \$46,309 45 per regiment	- - - - -	9,307,797 45
For 5 regiments of cavalry volunteers, \$55,321 11 per regiment	- - - - -	276,605 55
For 1 regiment of artillery volunteers	- - - - -	89,606 69
For camp and garrison equipage	- - - - -	2,601,878 88
		<hr/>
		13,416,437 02
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M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 29, 1861.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 29, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with the verbal request of the Secretary of the Treasury, through Colonel W. B. Franklin, that additional estimates should be made for the fiscal service of the medical and hospital departments of the army, I transmit herewith the estimates for this department, made upon a basis of two hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred (232,500) men, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. A. FINLEY,
Surgeon General.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

No. 5.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 3, 1861.

SIR: In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 27th May, I have the honor to submit the enclosed estimate of funds required for the use of the medical and hospital department of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

It may be proper to state, in explanation, that an examination, instituted for the present occasion, shows the mean annual expenditure

f this department for the last four years to have been \$5 48 for each man. If the army should be increased to an aggregate of 150,000, the expenditure at the same rate would be \$822,000. A few minor items, such as the cost of making and recording meteorological observations, will not be increased in the same proportion as those for the essentials of the service, yet considering the increased risks and waste resulting from a state of war and the employment of a large number of inexperienced persons, the estimate is more likely to fall short of than to exceed the amount required.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. A. FINLEY,
Surgeon General.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Estimate of the expenses of the medical and hospital department of the army for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1862, per act March 2, 1799; Laws of the United States, Little & Brown's edition, vol. 1, p. 721.

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated by act of March 2, 1861.	Supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	Amount appropriated by act of March 2, 1861, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.
Medicines, instruments, dressings, &c.	\$2,688.820 00	\$25,000 00	\$223,820 00
Hospital stores, bedding, &c.	216,465 10	18,000 00	198,465 00
Hospital furniture and field equipments	23,400 00	7,000 00	16,400 00
Medical books, stationery, and printing	11,250 00	2,500 00	8,750 00
Private physicians and medicines furnished by them	187,500 00	35,000 00	162,500 00
Hire of clerks and laborers in surveying depots	15,000 00	5,500 00	9,500 00
Continuing meteorological observations at the military posts of the army, examining, correcting, and abstracting the same under the directions of the surgeon general	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,899 00
Contingencies	2,889 00	...	...
Compensation of soldiers acting as cooks and nurses, per act of August 16, 1856, and March 3, 1857; Pamphlet Laws of 1856 and 1857, page 42	113,920 00	30,000 00	85,920 00
	821,254 00	115,000 00	706,264 00

This estimate is based on the supposition that the aggregate strength of the army may amount to 150,000. The sum of \$115,000 was appropriated by act of March 2, 1861, for the use of the regular army, as then organized, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862. A further appropriation of \$706,254 will be required for the same period for the use of the ten regiments about to be added to the regular army, and of such volunteers as have been or may hereafter be mustered into the service of the United States. This will make the total estimate for the year, \$321,254. This estimate is as close an approximation, and as reduced in amount, as former experience and present information warrants.

C. A. FINLEY, Surgeon General.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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*Estimate of the expenses of the medical and hospital departments of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.—
Act March 2, 1799, Laws of the United States, Little & Brown's edition, vol. 1, page 721.*

Heads of appropriations.	Amount of estimates sent to the Secretary of War June 3, 1861, for 150,000 men.	Additional estimates made June 29, 1861, for 82,500 men.	Total annual estimates for an aggregate force, 232,500 men.
For medicines, instruments, dressing, &c.	\$248, 820 00	\$136, 851 00	\$385, 671 00
For hospital stores, bedding, &c.	216, 465 00	119, 055 00	335, 520 00
For hospital furniture and field equipments.	23, 400 00	12, 870 00	36, 270 00
For medical books, stationery, and printing.	11, 250 00	6, 186 00	17, 436 00
For private physicians and medicines furnished by them.	187, 500 00	103, 125 00	290, 625 00
For hire of clerks and laborers in surveying depots.	15, 000 00	8, 250 00	23, 250 00
For continuing meteorological observations at the military posts of the army, correcting and abstracting the same under directions of the surgeon general.	2, 000 00	.....	2, 000 00
For compensation of cooks and nurses.	113, 920 00	62, 656 00	176, 576 00
For contingencies of the army.	2, 899 00	1, 694 00	4, 493 00
	821, 254 00	450, 587 00	1, 271, 841 00

C. A. FINLEY, Surgeon General.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, JUNE 29, 1861.

No. 6.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, June 14, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, herewith, the estimates requested in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 24th ultimo, (a copy of which was furnished to this office by the War Department,) so far as the same relate to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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Heads or titles of appropriations.	Balances of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.	Appropriations of probable expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	Balances of probable expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.	Appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	Year ending June 30, 1862.	Further appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	Aggregate appropriations required to meet estimated expenditures to the end of the fiscal year 1861-62.
For the armament of fortifications.....	\$146,000	•146,000	...	...	\$657,900	\$457,900	\$457,900
For the current expenses of the ordnance service.....	33,708	13,708	30,000	30,000	386,382	206,382	226,382
For ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, including horse equipments for all the mounted troops.....	400,000	...	400,000	2,610,000	250,000	2,360,000	2,760,000
For manufacture of arms.....	66,580	6,690	60,000	2,933,310	360,000	2,573,310	2,638,310
For increasing the manufacturing capacity of the national army.....	50,000	...	50,000	482,000	59,500	422,500	472,500
For the purchase of gunpowder and lead.....	52,660	12,000	40,000	451,750	...	451,750	491,750
For the purchase of artillery horses.....	22,000	50,500	32,000	215,000	...	215,000	300,000
For arsenals	50,500	...	...	214,300	147,810	...	126,810
	823,888	228,888	585,000	8,050,482	1,177,310	6,873,172	7,468,172

¹The act of Congress, under which this estimate is made, is the act approved February 8, 1815, vol. 3, page 363, Little & Brown's edition, Statutes at Large, sections 3 and 9.

EXPLANATIONS AND DETAILS OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATE.

Armament of fortifications.—The object of this item of the estimate is to procure seacoast and garrison cannon, and the means of mounting and equipping them for the defence of the coasts of the United States, including the repair and preservation of the armament already in place. The amount appropriated will be applicable to the purchase of the cannon mentioned and materials for seacoast and garrison carriage, with their implements and equipments, and payment of the mechanics at the arsenals employed in their manufacture.

Ordnance service.—The amount of this item is required to defray the expense of receiving, issuing, and keeping in good order, the arms, ordnance stores, and other public property, in use and in storage, at the various arsenals and ordnance depots in the United States, and for the purchase of fuel, stationery, forage, and for all other incidental expenses of the ordnance service.

Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies.—The amount of this item of the estimate is to procure siege and field guns, carriages, caissons, and battery wagons, with their implements and harness; side-arms and accoutrements for the different kinds of troops composing the army, and to defray the expense of making and repairing the same; and for the purchase of materials for and preparing ammunition; and for procuring horse equipments for the mounted troops.

Manufacture of arms.—The amount of this item of the estimate will only suffice to carry on the manufacture of the new rifled arms at the national armory during the year, on a proper scale of operations, and to procure the requisite arms for troops in the service.

Increasing the capacity of the national armory.—The production of the armory at this time is inadequate to the wants of the country. It is necessary to increase it to the utmost possible extent.

Purchase of artillery horses.—This includes the horses which, it is estimated, will be required for the field batteries and for the siege trains.

Arsenals.—This item is to provide for such additions to and extensions of the shop room, machinery, tools, and fixtures, at the different arsenals, as may be necessary to increase their capacity, so as to meet the increased demands for their products. The specific items have not been reported, as this estimate has to be made out before the regular time; but the estimated sum, (\$51,690,) in addition to the appropriations already made for specified objects, is moderate, and cannot be in excess of wants.

DETAILS.

543 field cannon and howitzers, bronze	-	-	\$187,800
310 cannon of larger calibre, iron	-	-	268,300
550 field and siege carriages, caissons, travelling forges, and battery wagons	-	-	232,600
600 seacoast and fortification carriages	-	-	400,000
2,211 sets of harness for artillery	-	-	172,600

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS

75

40,000 shot and shells, different calibres	-	-	\$106,700
8,000 stands of grape and canister	-	-	28,000
22,200 rounds of fixed ammunition for field artillery	-	-	23,100
30,690 spherical case, canister, howitzer, and mortar shells	-	-	74,500
200,000 rifle muskets, with appendages and implements complete	-	-	3,000,000
40,500 sabres and swords	-	-	320,000
10,000 cavalry carbines, with implements complete	-	-	250,000
10,000 Colt's revolver pistols, with implements complete	-	-	250,000
245,000 accoutrements and horse equipments, for all arms of service	-	-	1,500,000
20,184 barrels of gunpowder	-	-	403,780
1,000,000 pounds of lead	-	-	100,000
2,000 horses for field and siege artillery	-	-	300,000
Ordnance service	-	-	400,000
Increasing capacity of armory	-	-	532,000
Arsenals	-	-	325,000
Deduct appropriations heretofore made	-	-	8,874,380
Aggregate as in the estimates	-	-	1,406,208
			<hr/>
			7,468,172

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, June 14, 1861.

No. 7.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 25, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with verbal request from your office, I respectfully submit herewith a duplicate of the estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fortifications, now in course of construction for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862, which I had the honor to submit to you on the 19th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier General and U. S. Engineer.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Estimate of amount required by the engineer department for fortifications now in course of construction for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1861, and ending on the 30th of June, 1862.

Heads or titles of the appropriations.	Reference to laws by which the last appropriation was made.				Amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June
	Date.	Vol.	Page.	Sec.	
For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, N. Y.	March 2, 1861	Pam.	203	1	\$20,000 00
For Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot river, Maine	.....do.....	do..	203	1	20,000 00
For fort on Hog Island ledge, Portland harbor, Maine	.....do.....	do..	203	1	15,000 00
For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, R. I.	.....do.....	do..	203	1	5,000 00
For fort at Willard's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	March 3, 1857	11	191	1	100,000 00
For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.	March 2, 1861	Pam.	203	1	10,000 00
For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y.	.....do.....	do..	203	1	50,000 00
For fort at Sandy Hook, entrance to New York harbor	.....do.....	do..	203	1	100,000 00
For Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Md.	.....do.....	do..	203	1	25,000 00
For Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Va.	.....do.....	do..	203	1	25,000 00
For Fort Taylor, at Key West, Fla.	.....do.....	do..	203	1	100,000 00
For Fort Jefferson, at Garden Key, Fla.	.....do.....	do..	203	1	100,000 00
For fort at Fort Point, including outworks at entrance to San Francisco bay, Cal.	.....do.....	do..	203	1	50,000 00
For fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco bay, Cal.	.....do.....	do..	203	1	25,000 00
For repairs and alterations of barracks, quarters, hospitals, storerooms, and fences, at permanent forts not occupied by troops	.....do.....	do..	203	1	10,000 00
For contingencies of fortifications	.....do.....	do..	203	1	30,000 00
					685,000 00

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Gen. Brigadier General and Colonel Engineers.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, June 19, 1861.

No. 8.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, May 31, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to your direction of the 27th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of funds that will be required by the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, in addition to the sum already appropriated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, prepared in accordance with the form given by the Register of the Treasury.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARTMAN BACHE,
Major Topographical Engineers.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Estimate of additional appropriation, under the control of the War Department, required for the service of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Head of appropriation.	Estimate of appropriation required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	Estimate of the balances of appropriations unexpended on June 30, 1861, which may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.	References to acts making appropriations.			
				Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Date.
For surveys for military defences, reconnaissances for military purposes, and surveys with armies in the field.....	\$50,000 00	.....	\$50,000 00	Pam. ed. 1860-61.	203	1	March 2, 1861

HARTMAN BACHE,
Major Topographical Engineers, Bvt. Major.

BUREAU TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, May 31, 1861.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 1, 1861.

Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated by Congress, to refund to the States expenses incurred on account of volunteers called into the field, \$10,000,000.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith *supplemental* estimates of appropriations required for objects under the control of this department, to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, and for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, amounting in the aggregate to \$30,609,520 29.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Papers accompanying letter of the Secretary of the Navy of June 26, 1861.

- No. 1. Estimates of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.
- No. 2. Estimates of the Bureau of Construction, &c.
- No. 3. Estimates of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.
- No. 4. Estimates of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
- No. 5. Estimates of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
- No. 6. Estimates of the marine corps.
- No. 7. Summary statement of the estimates.

No. 1.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
June 17, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to the directions contained in your letter of the 1st instant, I have the honor to submit herewith supplemental estimates of the probable amount required for the public service for the remainder of the current fiscal year, and for the year ending June 30, 1862, in addition to what has already been appropriated, so far as pertains to this bureau.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. SMITH.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy.*

A supplemental estimate of the probable amount required for improvements and repairs, as well as for "contingent" at the several navy yards for the remainder of the current fiscal year, and for the year ending June 30, 1862, not embraced in existing appropriations, and which it is proposed to submit at the approaching special session of Congress.

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To commence machine shop and smithery - - - -	\$20,000 00
For quay wall and boat landing - - - -	12,000 00
For repairs of all kinds - - - -	10,000 00
<hr/>	
	42,000 00

BOSTON.

For completing machine shop - - - -	\$25,000 00
For machinery for machine shop - - - -	68,700 00
For drain from main entrance to low water mark - -	600 00
For masting sheers at east end of the yard - - -	3,500 00
For repairing machinery of rope-walk - - - -	20,000 00
For repairing coal shed wharf - - - -	29,300 00
For painting buildings - - - -	7,000 00
<hr/>	
For the purchase of property adjoining the yard - -	154,100 00
<hr/>	
	254,100 00

NEW YORK.

sting apparatus for provision stores	-	-	-	\$4,650 00
lging channels	-	-	-	20,000 00
urs of dry dock	-	-	-	6,000 00
er pipes, hydrants, &c.	-	-	-	2,500 00
r for mould loft	-	-	-	1,200 00
e blocks for dry dock	-	-	-	3,000 00
oving small sheers	-	-	-	1,000 00
derrick, including foundation	-	-	-	21,988 00
r to third story of machine shop and columns to				
rt	-	-	-	3,000 00
road through new store, &c.	-	-	-	2,500 00
son to launching ways	-	-	-	8,541 00
ition to lyceum	-	-	-	3,994 00
sairs of all kinds	-	-	-	28,430 00
Total	-	-	-	106,803 00

PHILADELPHIA.

ension of store houses	-	-	-	\$25,000 00
sairs of floating dock	-	-	-	40,000 00
				<hr/>
				65,000 00
purchase of two lots on the south side of the	-	-	-	100,000 00
				<hr/>
				165,000 00
				<hr/>

WASHINGTON.

sairs of all kinds	-	-	-	\$44,447 00
				<hr/>

MARE ISLAND.

achinery for machine shop	-	-	-	\$60,000 00
npleting officers' houses, Nos. 7 and 9	-	-	-	15,000 00
pairs to floating dock and other repairs in the	-	-	-	90,000 00
				<hr/>
				165,000 00
				<hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

vy yard, Portsmouth	-	-	-	\$42,000 00
vy yard, Boston	-	-	-	254,100 00
vy yard, New York	-	-	-	106,803 00

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

For navy yard, Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	\$165,000 00
For navy yard, Washington	-	-	-	-	44,447 00
For navy yard, Mare Island	-	-	-	-	165,000 00
Total for navy yards	-	-	-	-	\$777,350 00
					<u><u> </u></u>

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.

For the extension of main sewer	-	-	-	-	800 00
					<u><u> </u></u>

CONTINGENT.

For contingent expenses at the several navy yards on account of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in addition to what has already been appropriated for the various objects enumerated, to meet the extraordinary demands on this appropriation for the remainder of the current, and the next fiscal year	-	-	-	\$198,300 00
				<u><u> </u></u>

JOS. SMITH.



No. 2.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., June 24, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 1st instant, it is respectfully submitted that for the supplemental estimate of the probable expenditures for the naval service for the remainder of the current fiscal year, coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair, there will be required as follows:

For the pay of officers and men, the sum of \$339,200, is required.

For the charter of vessels, their purchase, fitting for war service, reservations due on existing contracts, the fitting out of the ships of war, not included in the estimate for the current fiscal year, the sum of \$3,866,000, is required.

For the completion of the seven steam sloops-of-war, and one side-wheel steamer, authorized by the act of Congress approved April 12, 1858, the sum of \$91,439 82 is required, being the amount that was asked for the last year, but which was not then appropriated.

The further estimates of the probable expenditure during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, in addition to the appropriation already made, are as follows:

For the pay of officers and men to be called into special service, under the proclamation of the President, the sum of \$6,840,000 will be required.

For the completion of the seven steam screw sloops-of-war, author-

by the act of Congress approved February 21, 1861, the sum of \$100,000 will be required.

or the charter of steamers and vessels for war purposes and transportation, the purchase of additional steamers and transports, building steam screw gunboats, and armed express steamers, repairs of machinery, wear and tear of sailing and steam vessels, and expenses connected therewith, the sum of \$8,575,000 it is estimated will be required.

or the purchase of fuel, with transportation and other expenses, sum of \$1,080,000 it is estimated will be required.

or the purchase of hemp and cordage for the navy, the sum of \$1,000 is estimated.

or advertising in newspapers, postage of public letters, wharfage, wages, rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, general expenses, packing boxes, premiums and other expenses of retarding, apprehending deserters, pay of persons attending courts-martial and other services authorized by law, pilotage, towage, assisting vessels in distress, quarantine expenses, incidental labor not chargeable to the appropriation, the sum of \$650,000 is estimated.

It is respectfully recommended that there be a clerk and a lightsman, at \$1,400 each, allowed to the office of engineer-in-chief, there being none attached to that office. Steam vessels comprising a large portion of the naval force, the employment of such a man, it is thought, will be to the public interest.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Recapitulation of estimates.

the remainder of the current fiscal year for pay	\$339,200 00
freight, repairs, &c. -	3,866,000 00
Completion of seven steam screw sloops and side-wheel steamer	91,439 82
	<hr/>
	4,296,639 82

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

of men	-	-	-	-	-	6,840,000 00
Completion of the steam screw sloops	-	-	-	-	-	1,600,000 00
freight, repairs, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	8,575,000 00
for steamers	-	-	-	-	-	1,080,000 00
for the navy	-	-	-	-	-	300,000 00
tinegent expenses	-	-	-	-	-	650,000 00
						<hr/>
Total amount of estimates	-	-	-	-	-	23,341,639 82
						<hr/>

No. 3.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
Navy Department, June 21, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 1st instant, I transmit supplemental estimates for such objects as come under the cognizance of the bureau.

I beg leave to remind you that, beside the increased demand for ordnance equipments and stores, the very heavy losses in material the government has sustained has necessarily called for a very unusual expenditure to meet the probable wants of the service.

These estimates, though large, are not intended to meet contingencies; and I am of opinion that, with the uncertainties of war before us, at least 25 per cent. should be added to cover emergencies and unavoidable omissions.

I beg leave also to suggest that the power of transfer from one appropriation to another should be required of Congress by you, in order that no embarrassing delay may take place in cases where the unexpected exhaustion of a specific appropriation may render it expedient to borrow from another, which circumstances may render less important.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Estimate of sums required to meet deficiencies in the appropriation for ordnance and ordnance stores for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

For cannon	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,000 00
For gun-carriages, rope, blocks, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	8,000 00
For projectiles	-	-	-	-	-	13,000 00
For boat and field guns	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
For laboratory stores, tanks, sights, locks, screws, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	18,000 00
For powder	-	-	-	-	-	18,000 00
For labor at yards, besides that included in cost of articles	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 00
For freight, transportation, telegraphing, printing, and contingents of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
						<hr/> <u>100,000 00</u>

Very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,
ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.
JUNE 21, 1861.

Estimate of the probable expenditures under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, in addition to the sums appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

For cannon	-	-	-	-	\$700,000 00
For gun-carriages, rope, and blocks	-	-	-	-	500,000 00
For projectiles	-	-	-	-	500,000 00
For powder	-	-	-	-	500,000 00
For boat and field guns	-	-	-	-	200,000 00
For laboratory stores, powder tanks, sights, locks, elevating screws, &c.	-	-	-	-	250,000 00
For labor at yards, besides that included in cost of articles	-	-	-	-	120,000 00
For freight, transportation, telegraphing, printing, and contingents of all kinds	-	-	-	-	60,000 00
For small arms of all kinds, including swords	-	-	-	-	500,000 00
For all other articles of ordnance stores and equipments	-	-	-	-	250,000 00
					<u><u>3,580,000 00</u></u>

The following appropriations are recommended :

PORTRSMOUTH, N. H.

For building a powder boat	-	-	-	-	\$400 00
For laying a track for a hand car between the magazine and the wharf	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
					<u><u>1,400 00</u></u>

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

For tools for gun-carriage shop	-	-	-	-	\$500 00
For repairs of magazine and shell houses at Chelsea, and for building a house for watchmen	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
For repairs of ordnance store, shell house in the yard, and gun skids	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
For pay of four watchmen at the magazine	-	-	-	-	1,840 00
					<u><u>7,840 00</u></u>

NEW YORK.

For machinery for the ordnance building to carry on necessary work	-	-	-	-	\$2,500 00
For building a machine shop	-	-	-	-	50,000 00
For machinery for same	-	-	-	-	30,000 00
For repairs of all kinds	-	-	-	-	4,300 00
					<u><u>86,800 00</u></u>

PHILADELPHIA.

For shot beds and gun skids	-	-	-	\$700 00
For building a small magazine in the navy yard, for extraordinary occasions	-	-	-	700 00
				<u>1,400 00</u>

WASHINGTON.

For extension of ordnance building	-	-	-	\$60,000 00
				<u> </u>

OBSERVATORY.

Submitted by the superintendent for the naval appropriation bill: That the unexpended sum in the treasury, appropriated by the act approved March 3, 1859, "for printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observations," be, and is hereby, appropriated for the preparation of and printing and publication of the results of hydrographical surveys, astronomical and other observations made at the Naval Observatory.

Very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

ANDREW A. HARWOOD,

Chief of Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

JUNE 21, 1861.

No. 4.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, June 4, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in obedience to your instructions of the 1st and 3d instant, supplemental estimates for the service of the navy during the remainder of the current fiscal year, and also for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1862.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

H. BRIDGE,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

*ental estimates of the amount required for the support of the navy
e remainder of the current fiscal year, and the fiscal year com-
ng July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1862.*

ion per day for 12,000 men, ated to be employed from May une 30, 1861, 732,000 rations, cents each - - - - -	\$183,000 00
amount already estimated for men - - - - -	129,270 83
	<hr/>
	\$53,729 17
ion per day for 26,500 men be for the year 9,672,500 ra- at 25 cents each - - - - -	2,418,125 00
amount heretofore estimated is object - - - - -	775,625 00
	<hr/>
	1,642,500 00
on per day for 2,338 commis- nd warrant officers attached to s for sea service for the year be 853,370 rations, at 25 each - - - - -	213,342 50
amount heretofore estimated is object - - - - -	68,437 50
	<hr/>
	144,905 00
ion per day for 1,750 officers marines attached to vessels for ervice would be 638,750 ra- at 25 cents each - - - - -	159,687 50
amount heretofore estimated -	68,437 50
	<hr/>
	91,250 00
ial sum required for an esti- number of 12,471 men, who ecline to draw the spirit por- f the ration - - - - -	91,038 30
amount heretofore estimated -	29,200 00
	<hr/>
	61,838 30
ngent - - - - -	212,000 00
amount heretofore estimated -	68,000 00
	<hr/>
'otal to be appropriated -	144,000 00
	<hr/>
	2,138,222 47

H. BRIDGE,
Chief of Bureau.

No. 5.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, June 10, 1861.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 10th instant, I have the honor to submit the following exhibit of the financial condition of the medical department of the navy on that day, and an estimate of the expenditure for the month of June, as well as a further general estimate of the amount that may probably be required, additional to the appropriation made in the naval appropriation bill, approved February 20, 1861, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Balance of former appropriations for the medical department, on hand June 1, 1861	-	-	-	\$34,313	18
Amount of bills unpaid and accruing up to June 1, 1861,				8,759	51
<hr/>					
Available June 1, 1861	-	-	-	25,553	67
Estimated expense for the month of June	-	-	-	13,000	00
<hr/>					
Leaving July 1	-	-	-	12,553	67
Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1862	-			35,550	00
<hr/>					
Total	-	-	-	48,103	67
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As the former estimates were based upon the condition of the navy under the various provisions of Congress limiting the force to be employed, they will prove inadequate to meet the extraordinary demands of the augmentation proposed to be made in the navy.

The estimates of the bureau have hitherto been based upon an aggregate force of about 11,000 men.

If the naval organization be expanded to \$30,000, although our balance available is large, it is not deemed judicious, in view of the contingencies of naval appropriations, to incur the risk of any deficiencies in a department so essential to the effectiveness and well-being of the military arm.

I therefore suggest that Congress appropriate the further sum of \$25,000. As the details of service are not communicated, it is not in my power to state the particulars involving this additional expenditure.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. WHELAN.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Washington, June 11, 1861.

SIR: I transmit to the department herewith triplicate estimates from the paymaster of the corps, for pay for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, for the additional number of men authorized to be enlisted in the corps by the President of the United States, under a proviso to the appropriation act approved March 3, 1849.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. HARRIS,
Colonel Commandant.

Hon GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Paymaster's Office, June 11, 1861.

SIR: I enclose herewith estimates in triplicate for pay of an additional number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the United States marine corps, authorized by the President of the United States, under a proviso to the naval appropriation act, approved 3d March, 1849, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

The balance of appropriation now unexpended on account of pay for the present fiscal year will, I think, be sufficient to meet any payments likely to be required in consequence of this increase of the corps, during the unexpired portion of the year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. W. RUSSELL,
Paymaster United States Marine Corps.

Colonel JOHN HARRIS,
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps, Headquarters.

*Supplemental estimate for pay of an additional number of non-commis-
sioned officers, musicians, and privates of the United States marine
corps, authorized by the President of the United States, under a proviso
to the naval appropriation act, approved March 3, 1849, from July
1, 1861, to June 30, 1862.*

Rank and grade.	Pay per month.	Total pay per annum.
20 orderly sergeants.....	\$20	\$4,800 00
40 sergeants.....	17	8,160 00
100 corporals.....	13	15,600 00
30 drummers.....	12	4,320 00
30 fifers.....	12	4,320 00
932 privates.....	11	123,024 00
		160,224 00

Respectfully submitted.

WM. W. RUSSELL, *Paymaster U. S. Marine Corps.*

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Paymaster's Office, June 8, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Washington, June 6, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to the department triplicate supplemental estimate for the quartermaster's department of the marine corps for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1862.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

JNO. HARRIS,
Colonel Commandant.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE.

There will be required for the support of the quartermaster's department marine corps, in addition to the amount already appropriated, for fiscal year commencing July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1862, the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars.

ovisions for 576 men, one-half the increase, at 20 \$ per day per man	- - - - -	\$42,048 00
othing for 1,152 men, the increase authorized, at per annum	- - - - -	46,080 00
152 watch coats, at \$9 each	- - - - -	10,368 00
el for 576 men, one-half the increase, at 1½ cord ood per man per annum, at \$7 per cord	- - - - -	6,048 00
ilitary stores, purchase of accoutrements, haver- s, canteens, &c.	- - - - -	6,000 00
nsportation and expenses of recruiting	- - - - -	8,000 00
ntingencies	- - - - -	12,000 00
		<hr/>
		130,544 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

ectfully submitted.

W. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster Marine Corps.

DQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Quartermaster's Office, Washington, June 5, 1861.

H. Ex. Doc. 1—7

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

No. 7.—SUMMARY STATEMENT.

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, for the navy.

	Bureau of Yards and Docks.	Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.	Bureau of Construction, Equipment, &c.	Bureau of Pro- vision and Cloth- ing.	Bureau of Medi- cine and Surgery.	Marine Corps.	Aggregates.
Pay of the navy.....			\$7,179,900 00				\$7,179,900 00
Increase, repairs, &c.....			12,441,000 00				12,441,000 00
Fuel for the navy.....			1,050,000 00				1,050,000 00
Hemp for the navy.....			300,000 00				300,000 00
Seven screw sloops and side-wheel steamer.....			91,138 83				91,138 83
Ordnance, ordnance stores, &c.....			1,600,000 00				1,600,000 00
Provisions for the navy.....			\$3,610,000 00				\$3,610,000 00
Surgeons' necessaries.....			416,300 00				416,300 00
Contingent, enumerated.....			70,000 00				70,000 00
Pay of marines.....			600,000 00				600,000 00
Provisions for marines.....			144,000 00				144,000 00
Clothing marines.....			42,000 00				42,000 00
Fuel.....			1,400 00				1,400 00
Military stores.....			254,100 00				254,100 00
Transportation, &c.....			7,840 00				7,840 00
Contingent.....			42,000 00				42,000 00
Navy yard—Portsmouth, N. H.			254,100 00				254,100 00
Boston.....			106,863 00				106,863 00
New York.....			165,090 00				165,090 00
Philadelphia.....			44,447 00				44,447 00
Washington.....			165,000 00				165,000 00
Mare Island.....			800 00				800 00
Naval asylum, Philadelphia.....							
	976,450 00	3,837,440 00	23,341,633 83	2,188,322 47	25,000 00	260,768 00	30,969,580 99

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June 15, 1861.

In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., I have to state that appropriations which were embraced in the legislation of the last session will be sufficient, in the aggregate, (so far as can now be seen,) for all the purposes of this department during the remainder of the current fiscal year, as well as for its probable expenditures for the period extending from the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1862.

It has recently been found necessary to advertise for a supply of mail locks and keys, no estimate for which has hitherto been submitted; but in view of the ample appropriations already made for the service of this department, it is presumed that no additional application to meet this expenditure will be required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

On S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION OF THE SEVERAL
STATES, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNDER
THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
OF THE

*Apportionment of the representation of the several States, in the House of
Representatives of the United States, under the eighth census.*

JULY 8, 1861.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington.

I, Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, do hereby certify that, in discharge of the duty devolved on me by the provisions of an act of Congress, approved May 23, 1850, entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future apportionment among the several States," I have apportioned the representatives for the thirty-eighth Congress among the several States, as provided for by said act, in the manner directed by the 25th section thereof.

And I do hereby further certify that the following is a correct statement of the number of representatives apportioned to each State under the last (or eighth) enumeration of the population of the United States, taken in accordance with the act approved May 23, 1850, above referred to, namely:

To the State of Alabama, six	6
Arkansas, three	3
California, three	3
Connecticut, four	4
Delaware, one	1
Florida, one	1
Georgia, seven	7
Illinois, thirteen	13

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To the State of Indiana, eleven
Iowa, five
Kansas, one
Kentucky, eight
Louisiana, five
Maine, five
Maryland, five
Massachusetts, ten
Michigan, six
Minnesota, one
Mississippi, five
Missouri, nine
New Hampshire, three
New Jersey, five
New York, thirty-one
North Carolina, seven
Ohio, eighteen
Oregon, one
Pennsylvania, twenty-three
Rhode Island, one
South Carolina, four
Tennessee, eight
Texas, four
Vermont, two
Virginia, eleven
Wisconsin, six

The aggregate being two hundred and thirty-three (233) representatives.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name & caused the seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed to this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States America the eighty-sixth.

CALEB B. SMITH.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives
of the United States.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report of the Secretary of State relative to the incorporation of the Dominican republic with the Spanish monarchy.

JULY 11, 1861.—Read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

To the House of Representatives :

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, requesting a copy of correspondence upon the subject of the incorporation of the Dominican republic with the Spanish monarchy, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *July 11, 1861.*

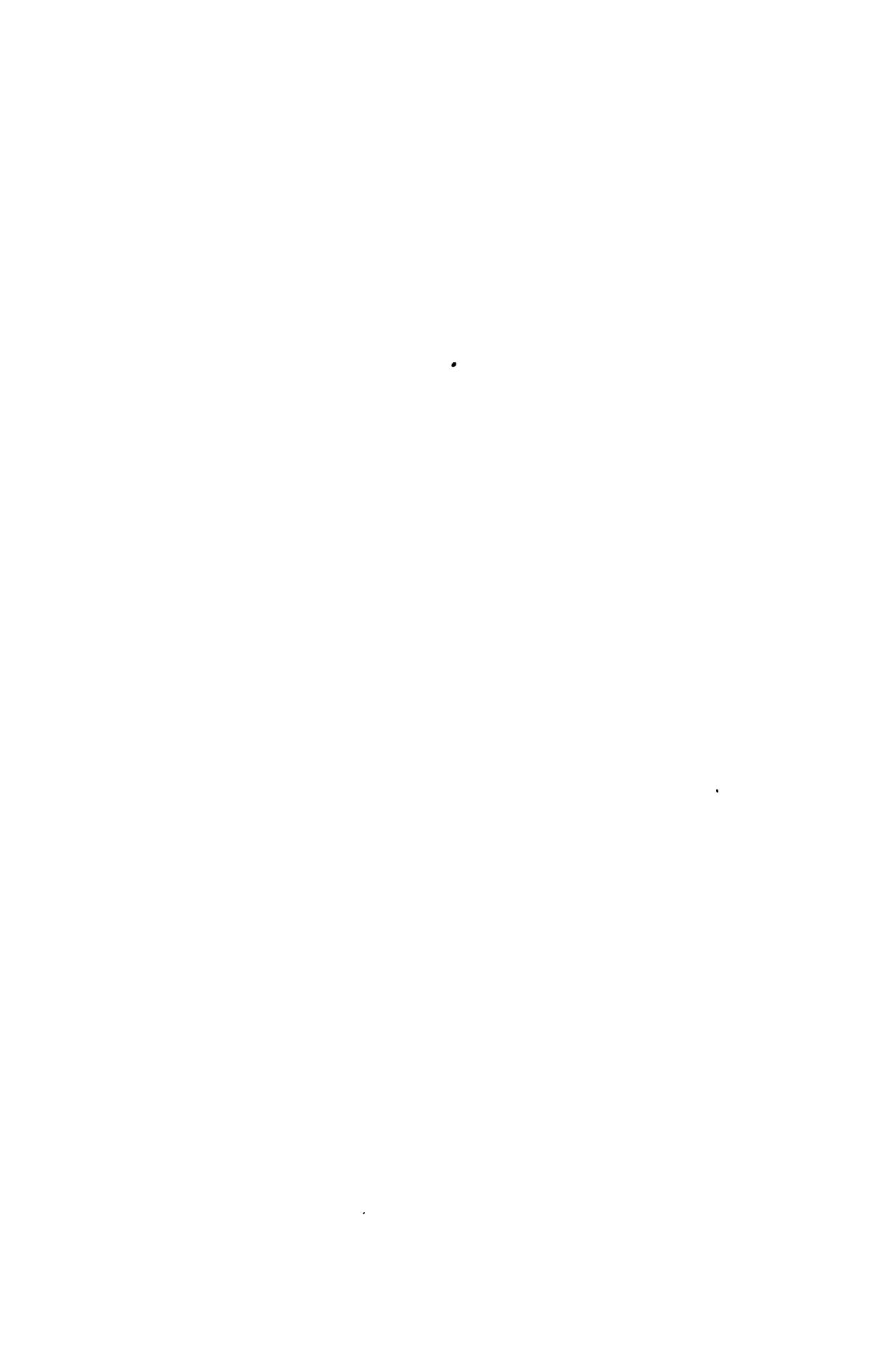
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 10, 1861.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, requesting, if compatible with the public interest, a copy of the correspondence between this government and that of her Catholic Majesty touching the annexation of the Dominican republic to Spain, has the honor to report that it is not deemed advisable to communicate the correspondence at this juncture.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.



POSTAL SERVICE IN CERTAIN STATES.

LETTER
OF
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
IN RELATION

To the discontinuance of the postal service in certain States.

JULY 13, 1861.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 12, 1861.

SIR: The act of Congress in relation to the postal service, approved February 28, 1861, provides "that whenever, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, the postal service cannot be safely continued, or the post office revenues collected, or the postal laws maintained, on any post route, by reason of any cause whatsoever, the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to discontinue the postal service on such route or any part thereof, and any post offices thereon, till the same can be safely restored, and shall report his action to Congress." In compliance with this act, and because of the obstruction of the service by the insurgents, I directed it to be discontinued on the 27th of May, by an order herewith communicated, in the so-called seceded States, except in Western Virginia; and have since directed its discontinuance in West and Middle Tennessee. The events which have rendered this course necessary are so well known as to render any explanation of my action unnecessary. It seems, indeed, more to be required that I should explain why I suffered the service to continue so long in those States. The chief reason for this was, that the mails alone afforded the means of diffusing any correct information among the people of the South, and disabusing their minds of the prevalent errors which the conspirators had availed themselves of to organize the insurrection. I felt assured that the expressions of public sentiment which would be evoked on the first act of war, if allowed to

reach the people of the South, would go far to break down the conspiracy.

The postal service afforded the best means to communicate to the people of the South the judgment which I was confident the civilized world would pronounce against the rebellion when its real purpose was distinctly seen ; and although I knew that the instruments of the revolutionary despotism temporarily established there were doing everything in their power to suppress all correct information, it was nevertheless, apparent that information of the most important character was disseminated through the mails.

Actuated by such views, I was not only disposed to continue the service in existence when I came into office, but even to restore it where it had been discontinued by my predecessors ; and for this purpose, at an early day, I sent a special agent to the South to re-establish the principal offices which had been discontinued. But the insurrectionary leaders, comprehending, I believe, as I did, the effect of the mails upon their power, refused then to allow those offices to be re-established, and more recently have excluded the mails from all portions of the country in which their military power is established. Whilst the military despotism which was organized in secret clubs by the conspirators is suffered to dominate over the people of the South, there is no means of ascertaining whether the policy I have pursued has been advantageous or not. But I have no doubt that the people of the South will vindicate it and themselves the first moment that they are liberated from the cruel despotism which now prevails. The discontinued service, as appears by a detailed statement herewith submitted, cost the government \$3,096,427 24 over and above the receipts therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

Hon. SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.*

A table showing receipts and expenditures for the year 1860, on account of mail service in certain States.

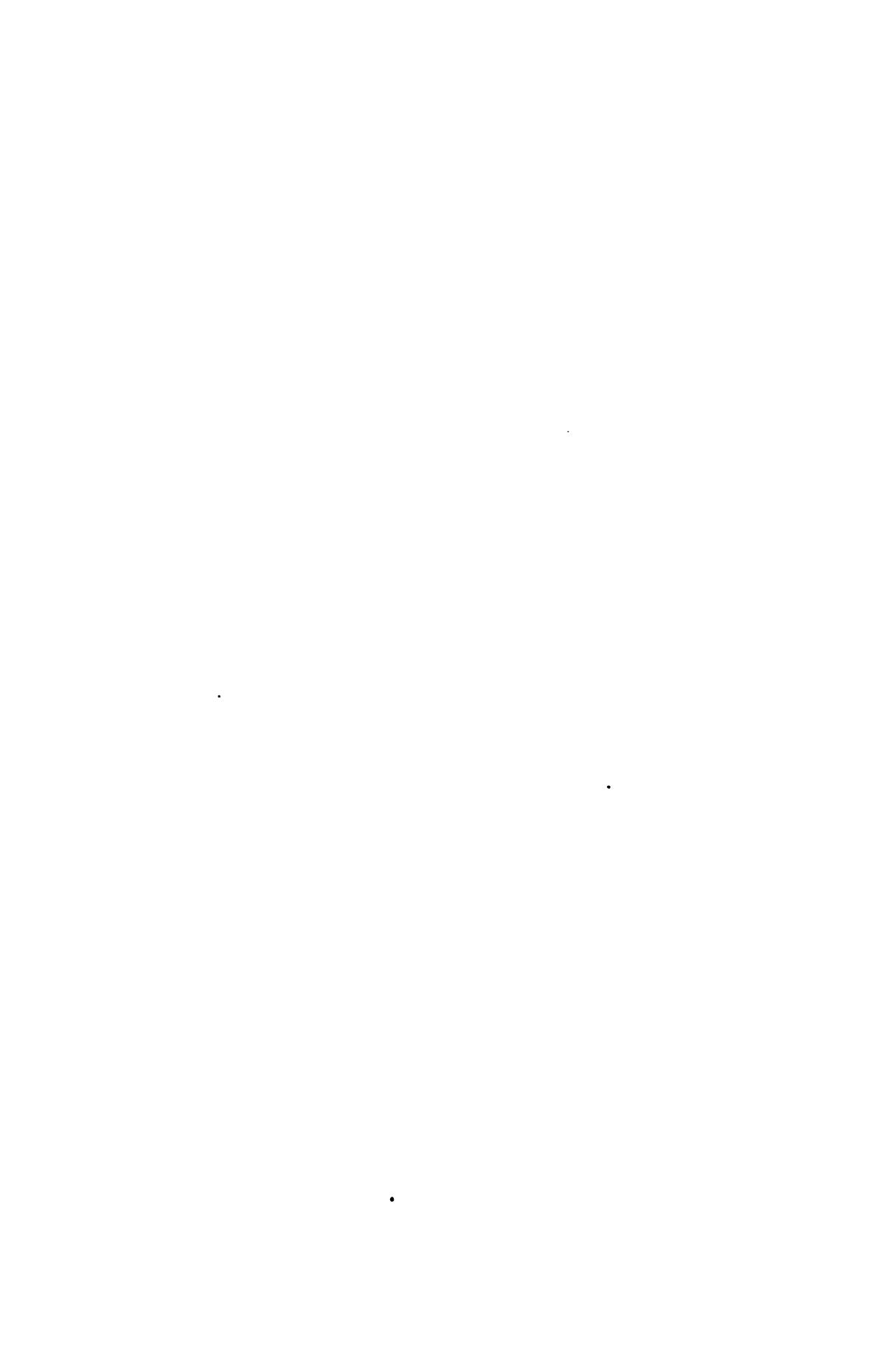
States.	Net proceeds arising from postage, year 1860.	Cost of transportation, year 1860.	Excess of expenditures over receipts.
Virginia.....	\$145,942 25	\$402,606 62	\$256,664 37
North Carolina.....	48,719 61	187,525 03	138,805 42
South Carolina.....	66,926 14	233,407 32	166,481 18
Georgia	94,393 01	280,572 55	186,179 54
Florida	14,355 77	199,716 56	185,360 79
Alabama	77,775 37	364,427 53	286,652 16
Mississippi.....	60,038 78	307,607 74	247,568 96
Louisiana.....	148,752 51	550,309 68	401,557 17
Texas.....	68,793 92	639,496 99	570,703 07
Arkansas	23,277 50	328,789 81	300,512 31
Tennessee	81,404 03	236,674 30	155,270 27
Kentucky °.....		4,970 00	-----
Missouri †		38,702 00	-----
	830,378 89	3,769,806 13	2,895,755 24

Pay of route agents, local agents, and mail messengers, about \$157,000.

NOTE.—The department has no data, at this time, for separating in this statement the discontinued service from that continued in the States of Virginia and Tennessee.

° For service commencing in Missouri and ending in Arkansas, curtailed.

† This is a river route, commencing at Paducah, in Kentucky, up the Tennessee to Miss., thence to Juuka, Miss., in stages.



SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING,

Answer to a resolution of the House of the 12th instant, an opinion relative to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

13, 1861.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *July 13, 1861.*

: In obedience to a resolution of the House passed yesterday, by permission of the President, I have the honor to send here copy of my opinion "mentioned in the message of the Presi delivered to this House at the opening of its present session." resolution also requests of me "a copy of the order suspending it of *habeas corpus*." As there is no such order in the records files of my office, I have ventured to request the Secretary of to fulfil the pleasure of the honorable House in that particular. ve the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD BATES.

Hon. the SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.*

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *July 5, 1861.*

: You have required my opinion in writing upon the following ons:
n the present time of a great and dangerous insurrection, has esident the discretionary power to cause to be arrested and held tody persons known to have criminal intercourse with the insur or persons against whom there is probable cause for suspicion h criminal complicity?
n such cases of arrest, is the President justified in refusing to

obey a writ of habeas corpus issued by a court or a judge, requiring him or his agent to produce the body of the prisoner, and show the cause of his caption and detention, to be adjudged and disposed of by such court or judge?

To make my answer to these questions at once consistent and plain I find it convenient to advert to the great principle of government recognized and acted upon in most, if not all, the countries in Europe and to mark the difference between that principle and the great principle which lies at the bottom of our national government.

Most European writers upon government assume, expressly or by implication, that every national government is, and must be, the full expression and representation of the nation which it governs, armed with all its powers and able to assert all its rights. In England, the form of whose government more nearly approximates our own, and where the rights, interests, and powers of the people are more respected and cared for than in most of the nations of the European continent, it has grown into an axiom that "The Parliament is omnipotent," that is, that it can do anything that is possible to be done by legislation or by judgment. For all the ends of government, the Parliament is the nation. Moreover, in Europe generally, the sovereignty is vested visibly in some designated man or set of men, so that the subject people can see their sovereign as well as feel the workings of his power. But in this country it has been carefully provided otherwise. In the formation of our national government, our fathers were surrounded with peculiar difficulties arising out of their novel, I may say unexampled, condition. In resolving to break the ties which had bound them to the British Empire, their complaints were levelled chiefly at the King, not the Parliament nor the people. They seem to have been actuated by a special dread of the unity of power, and hence, in framing the Constitution, they preferred to take the risk of leaving some good undone, for lack of power in the agent, rather than arm any government officer with such great powers for evil as are implied in the dictatorial charge to "see that no damage comes to the Commonwealth."

Hence, keeping the sovereignty always out of sight, they adopted the plan of "checks and balances," forming separate departments of government, and giving to each department separate and limited powers. These departments are co-ordinate and coequal—that is, neither being sovereign, each is independent in its sphere, and not subordinate to the others, either of them or both of them together. We have three of these co-ordinate departments. Now, if we allow one of the three to determine the extent of its own powers, and also the extent of the powers of the other two, that one can control the whole government, and has in fact achieved the sovereignty.

We ought not to say that our system is perfect, for its defects (perhaps inevitable in all human things) are obvious. Our fathers having divided the government into co-ordinate departments, did not even try (and if they had tried would probably have failed) to create an arbiter among them to adjudge their conflicts and keep them within their respective bounds. They were left, by design, I suppose, each independent and free, to act out its own granted powers, without an

ordained legal superior professing the power to revise and reverse its action. And this with the hope that the three departments, mutually coequal and independent, would keep each other within their proper spheres by their mutual antagonism—that is, by the system of checks and balances to which our fathers were driven at the beginning by their fear of the unity of power.

In this view of the subject it is quite possible for the same identical *question* (not *case*) to come up legitimately before each one of the three departments, and be determined in three different ways, and each decision stand irrevocable, binding upon the parties to each case; and that, for the simple reason that the departments are co-ordinate, and there is no ordained legal superior with power to revise and reverse their decisions.

To say that the departments of our government are co-ordinate is to say that the judgment of one of them is not binding upon the other two, as to the arguments and principles involved in the judgment. It binds only the parties to the case decided. But if, admitting that the departments of government are co-ordinate, it be still contended that the principles adopted by one department, in deciding a case properly before it, are binding upon another department, that obligation must of necessity be reciprocal—that is, if the President be bound by the principles laid down by the judiciary, so also is the judiciary bound by the principles laid down by the President. And thus we shall have a theory of constitutional government flatly contradicting itself. Departments co-ordinate and coequal, and yet reciprocally subordinate to each other? That cannot be. The several departments, though far from sovereign, are free and independent, in the exercise of the limited powers granted to them respectively by the Constitution. Our government indeed, as a whole, is not vested with the sovereignty, and does not possess all the powers of the nation. It has no powers but such as are granted by the Constitution; and many powers are expressly withheld. The nation certainly is coequal with all other nations, and has equal powers, but it has not chosen to delegate all its powers to this government, in any or all of its departments.

The government, as a whole, is limited, and limited in all its departments. It is the especial function of the judiciary to hear and determine *cases*, not to "establish principles" nor "settle questions," so as to conclude any person, but the parties and privies to the cases adjudged. Its powers are specially granted and defined by the Constitution, art. 3, sec. 2.

"The judicial power shall extend to all *cases* in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, and which shall be made, under their authority; to all *cases* affecting ambassadors, other ministers, and consuls; to all *cases* of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between States and citizens of other States; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects." And that is the sum of its powers, ample and efficient for all the purposes of distribu-

tive justice among individual parties, but powerless to impose rules of action and of judgment upon the other departments. Indeed, it is not itself bound by its own decisions, for it can and often does overrule and disregard them, as, in common honesty, it ought to do whenever it finds, by its after and better lights, that its former judgments were wrong.

Of all the departments of the government, the President is the most active, and the most constant in action. He is called "the Executive," and so, in fact, he is, and much more also, for the Constitution has imposed upon him many important duties, and granted to him great powers which are in their nature *not executive*—such as the veto power; the power to send and receive ambassadors; the power to make treaties, and the power to appoint officers. This last is not more an *executive* power when used by the President than it is when exercised by either house of Congress, by the courts of justice, or by the people at large.

The President is a department of the government; and, although the only department which consists of a single man, he is charged with a greater range and variety of powers and duties than any other department. He is a *civil magistrate*, not a *military chief*; and in this regard we see a striking proof of the generality of the sentiment prevailing in this country at the time of the formation of our government, to the effect that the *military* ought to be held in strict subordination to the *civil* power. For the Constitution, while it grants to Congress the unrestricted power to declare war, to raise and support armies, and to provide and maintain a navy, at the same time guards carefully against the abuse of that power, by withholding from Congress and from the army itself the authority to appoint the chief commander of a force so potent for good or for evil to the State. The Constitution provides that "the President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States." And why is this? Surely not because the President is supposed to be, or commonly is, in fact, a military man, a man skilled in the art of war and qualified to marshal a host in the field of battle. No, it is for quite a different reason; it is that whatever skilful soldier may lead our armies to victory against a foreign foe, or may quell a domestic insurrection; however high he may raise his professional renown, and whatever martial glory he may win, still he is subject to the orders of the *civil magistrate*, and he and his army are always "subordinate to the civil power."

And hence it follows, that whenever the President, (*the civil magistrate*), in the discharge of his constitutional duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," has occasion to use the army to aid him in the performance of that duty, he does not thereby lose his civil character and become a soldier, subject to military law and liable to be tried by a court-martial, any more than does a civil court lose its legal and pacific nature and become military and belligerent, by calling out the power of the country to enforce its decrees. The *civil magistrates*, whether judicial or executive, must of necessity employ physical power to aid them in enforcing the laws whenever they have to deal with

disobedient and refractory subjects; and their legal power and right to do so is unquestionable. The right of the courts to call out the whole power of the country to enforce their judgments is as old as the common law; and the right of the President to use force in the performance of his legal duties is not only inherent in his office, but has been frequently recognized and aided by Congress. One striking example of this is the act of Congress of March 3, 1807, (2 Stat., 445,) which empowered the President, without the intervention of any court, to use the marshal, and, if he be insufficient, to use the army, summarily to expel intruders and squatters upon the public lands. And that power has been frequently exercised, without, as far as I know, a question of its legality. To call, as is sometimes done, the judiciary the *civil power*, and the President the *military power*, seems to me at once a mistake of fact and an abuse of language.

While the judiciary and the President, as departments of the general government, are co-ordinate, equal in dignity and power, and equally trusted by the law, in their respective spheres, there is, nevertheless, a marked diversity in the character of their functions and their modes of action. The judiciary is, for the most part, passive. It rarely, if ever, takes the initiative; it seldom or never begins an operation. Its great function is *judgment*, and, in the exercise of that function, it is confined almost exclusively to cases not selected by itself, but made and submitted by others. The President, on the contrary, by the very nature of his office, is active; he must often take the initiative; he must begin operations. His great function is *execution*, for he is required by the Constitution, (and he is the only department that is so required,) to "take care that the laws (all the laws) be faithfully executed;" and in the exercise of that function, his duties are coextensive with the laws of the land.

Often he comes to the aid of the judiciary in the execution of its judgments; and this is only a part, and a small part, of his constitutional duty, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. I say it is a small part of his duty, because for every instance in which the President executes the judgment of a court, there are a hundred instances in which he executes the law without the intervention of the judiciary, and without referring at all to its functions.

I have premised this much in order to show the separate and independent character of the several departments of our government, and to indicate the inevitable differences in their modes of action, and the characteristic diversity of the subjects upon which they operate; and all this as a foundation for the answers which I will now proceed to give to the particular questions propounded to me.

As to the first question: I am clearly of opinion that, in a time like the present, when the very existence of the nation is assailed by a great and dangerous insurrection, the President has the lawful discretionary power to arrest and hold in custody persons known to have criminal intercourse with the insurgents, or persons against whom there is probable cause for suspicion of such criminal complicity. And I think this position can be maintained, in view of the principles already laid down, by a very plain argument.

The Constitution requires the President, before he enters upon the

execution of his office, to take an oath that he "will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The duties of the office comprehend all the *executive power* of the nation, which is expressly vested in the President by the Constitution, article 2, sec. 1, and also all the powers which are specially delegated to the President, and yet are not in their nature *executive powers*. For example, the veto power; the treaty making power; the appointing power; the pardoning power. These belong to that class which in England, are called prerogative powers, inherent in the crown. And yet the framers of our Constitution thought proper to preserve them, and to vest them in the President, as necessary to the good government of the country. The *executive powers* are granted generally, and without specification; the powers *not executive* are granted specially, and for purposes obvious in the context of the Constitution. And all these are embraced within the duties of the President, and are clearly within that clause of his oath which requires him to "faithfully execute the office of President."

The last clause of the oath is peculiar to the President. All the other officers of government are required to swear only "to support this Constitution," while the President must swear to "preserve, protect, and defend" it, which implies the power to perform what he is required in so solemn a manner to undertake. And then follows the broad and compendious injunction to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." And this injunction, embracing as it does all the laws—Constitution, treaties, statutes—is addressed to the President alone, and not to any other department or officer of the government. And this constitutes him, in a peculiar manner, and above all other officers, the guardian of the Constitution—its *preserver, protector, and defender*.

It is the plain duty of the President (and his peculiar duty, above and beyond all other departments of the government) to preserve the Constitution and execute the laws all over the nation; and it is plainly impossible for him to perform this duty without putting down rebellion, insurrection, and all unlawful combinations to resist the general government. The duty to suppress the insurrection being obvious and imperative, the two acts of Congress of 1795 and 1807 come to his aid, and furnish the physical force which he needs to suppress the insurrection and execute the laws. These two acts authorize the President to employ for that purpose, the militia, the army, and the navy.

The argument may be briefly stated, thus: It is the President's bounden duty to put down the insurrection, as (in the language of the act of 1795) the "combinations are too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals." And this duty is imposed upon the President for the very reason that the courts and the marshals are too weak to perform it. The manner in which he shall perform that duty is not prescribed by any law, but the means of performing it are given in the plain language of the statutes, and they are all means of force.

the militia, the army, and the navy. The end, the suppression of the insurrection, is required of him; the means and instruments to suppress it are lawfully in his hands; but the manner in which he shall use them is not prescribed, and could not be prescribed without a foreknowledge of all the future changes and contingencies of the insurrection. He is, therefore, necessarily thrown upon his discretion, as to the manner in which he will use his means to meet the varying exigencies as they arise. If the insurgents assail the nation with an army, he may find it best to meet them with an army, and suppress the insurrection in the field of battle. If they seek to prolong the rebellion and gather strength by intercourse with foreign nations, he may choose to guard the coasts and close the ports with a navy, as one of the most efficient means to suppress the insurrection. And if they employ spies and emissaries, to gather information, to forward secret supplies, and to excite new insurrections in aid of the original rebellion, he may find it both prudent and humane to arrest and imprison them. And this may be done either for the purpose of bringing them to trial and condign punishment for their crimes, or they may be held in custody for the milder end of rendering them powerless for mischief until the exigency is past.

In such a state of things the President must of necessity be the sole judge, both of the exigency which requires him to act, and of the manner in which it is most prudent for him to employ the powers intrusted to him, to enable him to discharge his constitutional and legal duty—that is, to suppress the insurrection and execute the laws. And this discretionary power of the President is fully admitted by the Supreme Court, in the case of *Martin vs. Mott*.—(12 Wheaton's Reports, page 19; 7 Curtis, 10.)

This is a great power in the hands of the chief magistrate; and because it is great, and is capable of being perverted to evil ends, its existence has been doubted or denied. It is said to be dangerous in the hands of an ambitious and wicked President, because he may use it for the purposes of oppression and tyranny. Yes, certainly, it is dangerous—all power is dangerous—and for the all-pervading reason that all power is liable to abuse; all the recipients of human power are men, not absolutely virtuous and wise. Still it is a power necessary to the peace and safety of the country, and undeniably belongs to the government, and therefore must be exercised by some department or officer thereof.

Why should this power be denied to the President, on the ground of its liability to abuse, and not denied to the other departments on the *same grounds*? Are they more exempt than he is from the frailties and vices of humanity? Or are they more trusted by the law than he is trusted in their several spheres of action? If it be said that a President may be ambitious and unscrupulous, it may be said with equal truth that a legislature may be factious and unprincipled, and a court may be venal and corrupt. But these are crimes never to be presumed, even against a private man, and much less against any high and highly-trusted public functionary. They are crimes, however, recognized as such, and made punishable by the

Constitution, and whoever is guilty of them, whether a President, a senator, or a judge, is liable to impeachment and condemnation.

As to the second question:

Having assumed, in answering the first question, that the President has the legal discretionary power to arrest and imprison persons who are guilty of holding criminal intercourse with men engaged in a great and dangerous insurrection, or persons suspected, with "probable cause," of such criminal complicity, it might seem unnecessary to go into any prolonged argument to prove that, in such a case, the President is fully justified in refusing to obey a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by a court or judge, commanding him to produce the body of his prisoner, and state when he took him, and by what authority, and for what cause he detains him in custody, and then yield himself to judgment "to do, submit to, and receive whatsoever the judge or court awarding the writ shall consider in that behalf."

If it be true, as I have assumed, that the President and the judiciary are co-ordinate departments of government, and the one not subordinate to the other, I do not understand how it can be legally possible for a judge to issue a command to the President to come before him *ad subjiciendum*—that is, to submit implicitly to his judgment, and, in case of disobedience, treat him as a criminal, in contempt of a superior authority, and punish him, as for a misdemeanor, by fine and imprisonment. It is no answer to say, as has sometimes been said, that although the writ of *habeas corpus* cannot be issued and enforced against the President himself, yet that it can be against any of his subordinates, for that abandons the principle assumed of giving relief in "all cases" of imprisonment by color of authority of the United States, and attempts to take an untenable distinction between the person of the President and his office and legal power. The law takes no such distinction, for it is no respecter of persons. The President, in the arrest and imprisonment of men, must, almost always, act by subordinate agents, and yet the thing done is no less his act than if done by his own hand. But it is possible for the President to be in the actual custody of a prisoner taken in civil war, or arrested on suspicion of being a secret agent and abettor of rebellion, and in that case the writ must be unavailing unless it run against the President himself. Besides, the whole subject-matter is political and not judicial. The insurrection itself is purely political. Its object is to destroy the political government of this nation and to establish another political government upon its ruins. And the President, as the chief civil magistrate of the nation, and the most active department of the government, is eminently and exclusively political in all his principal functions. As the political chief of the nation, the Constitution charges him with its preservation, protection, and defence, and requires him to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. And in that character, and by the aid of the acts of Congress of 1795 and 1807, he wages open war against armed rebellion, and arrests and holds in custody those whom, in the exercise of his political discretion, he believes to be friends of, and accomplices in, the armed insurrection, which it is his especial political duty to suppress. He has no judicial powers. And the judiciary

department has no political powers and claims none, and therefore (as well as for other reasons already assigned) no court or judge can take cognizance of the political acts of the President, or undertake to revise and reverse his political decisions.

The jurisdiction exercised under the writ of *habeas corpus* is in the nature of an appeal, (4 C., 75,) for as far as concerns the right of the prisoner, the whole object of the process is to re-examine and reverse or affirm the acts of the person who imprisoned him. And I think it will hardly be seriously affirmed that a judge, at chambers, can entertain an appeal, in any form, from a decision of the President of the United States, and especially in a case purely political.

There is but one sentence in the Constitution which mentions the writ of *habeas corpus*—article 1, section 9, clause 2—which is in these words : “The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.”

Very learned persons have differed widely about the meaning of this short sentence, and I am by no means confident that I fully understand it myself. The sententious language of the Constitution, in this particular, must, I suppose, be interpreted with reference to the origin of our people, their historical relations to the mother country, and their inchoate political condition at the moment when our Constitution was formed. At that time the United States as a nation, had no common law of its own, and no statutory provision for the writ of *habeas corpus*. Still, the people, English by descent, even while in open rebellion against the English crown, claimed a sort of historical right to the forms of English law, and the guarantees of English freedom. They knew that the English government had, more than once, assumed the power to imprison whom it would, and hold them for an indefinite time beyond the reach of judicial examination ; and they desired, no doubt, to interpose a guard against the like abuses in this country. And hence the clause of the Constitution now under consideration. But we must try to construe the words, vague and undeterminate as they are, as we find them. “The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended,” &c. Does that mean that the writ itself shall not be issued, or, that being issued, the party shall derive no benefit from it? *Suspended*—does that mean delayed, hung up for a time, or altogether denied? *The writ of habeas corpus*—which writ? In England there were many writs called by that name, and used by the courts for the more convenient exercise of their various powers ; and our own courts now, by acts of Congress, the judiciary act of 1780, section 14, and the act of March 2, 1833, section 7, have, I believe, equivalent powers.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court, and I doubt not correctly, see *Bollman Swartwort's case*, (4 C., 93,) that “for the meaning of the term *habeas corpus*, resort must be had to the common law, but the power to award the writ, by any of the courts of the United States, must be given by written law.” And the same high court (judging, no doubt, by the history of our people and the circumstances of the times) has also decided that the writ of *habeas corpus*, mentioned in the Constitution, is the great writ *ad subjiciendum*.

That writ, in its nature, action, and objects, is tersely and accurately described by Sir William Blackstone. I adopt his language, as found in his Commentaries, book 3, p. 131. "But the great and efficacious writ, in all manner of illegal confinement, is that of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, directed to the person detaining another and commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner, with the day and cause of his caption and detention, *ad faciendum, subjiciendum et recipiendum*, to do, submit to, and receive whatsoever the judge or court awarding such writ shall consider in that behalf. This is a high prerogative writ, and therefore by the common law, issuing out of the court of king's bench, not only in term time, but also during the vacation, by a fiat from the chief justice or any other of the judges, and running into all parts of the King's dominions; for the King is at all times entitled to have an account why the liberty of any of his subjects is restrained, wherever that restraint may be inflicted."

Such is the writ of *habeas corpus* of which the Constitution declares that the privilege thereof shall not be suspended, except when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. But the Constitution is silent as to who may suspend it when the contingency happens. I am aware that it has been declared by the Supreme Court that "if, at any time, the public safety should require the suspension of the powers vested by this act [meaning the judiciary act of 1789, section 14] in the courts of the United States, it is for the legislature to say so. That question depends upon political considerations, on which the legislature is to decide." Upon this, I remark only that the Constitution is older than the judiciary act, and yet it speaks of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* as a thing in existence; it is in general terms, and does not speak with particular reference to powers which might or might not be granted by a future act of Congress. Besides, I take it for certain that in the common course of legislation, Congress has power, at any time, to repeal the judiciary act of 1789 and the act of 1833 (which grants to the courts and to the judges the power to issue writs) without waiting for a rebellion or invasion, and a consequent public necessity, to justify, under the Constitution, the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The court does not speak of suspending the privilege of the writ, but of suspending the powers vested in the court by the act. The power to issue a writ can hardly be called a privilege, yet the right of an individual to invoke the protection of his government in that form may well be designated by that name. And I should infer, with a good deal of confidence, that the court meant to speak only of its own powers, and not of the privilege of individuals, but for the fact that the court ascribes the powers to suspend to the legislature upon political grounds. It says, "that question depends upon political considerations, on which the legislature is to decide." Now, I had supposed that questions did not belong exclusively to the legislature, because they depend upon political considerations, inasmuch as the President, in his constitutional and official duties, is quite as political as is the Congress, and has

daily occasion in the common routine of affairs to determine questions upon political considerations alone.

If by the phrase *the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus*, we must understand a repeal of all power to issue the writ, then I freely admit that none but Congress can do it. But if we are at liberty to understand the phrase to mean that, in case of a great and dangerous rebellion, like the present, the public safety requires the arrest and confinement of persons implicated in that rebellion, I as freely declare the opinion that the President has lawful power to *suspend the privilege* of persons arrested under such circumstances. For he is especially charged by the Constitution with the "public safety," and he is the sole judge of the emergency which requires his prompt action.

This power in the President is no part of his ordinary duty in time of peace; it is temporary and exceptional, and was intended only to meet a pressing emergency, when the judiciary is found to be too weak to insure the public safety; when (in the language of the act of Congress) there are "combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals." Then, and not till then, has he the lawful authority to call to his aid the military power of the nation, and with that power perform his great legal and constitutional duty to suppress the insurrection. And shall it be said that when he has fought and captured the insurgent army, and has seized their secret spies and emissaries, he is bound to bring their bodies before any judge who may send him a writ of *habeas corpus*, "to do, submit to and receive whatever the said judge shall consider in that behalf?"

I deny that he is under any obligation to obey such a writ, issued under such circumstances. And in making this denial, I do but follow the highest judicial authority of the nation. In case of *Luther vs. Borden*, (commonly called the Rhode Island case,) reported in 7 Howard, page 1, the Supreme Court discussed several of the most important topics treated of in this opinion, and among them the power of the President alone to decide whether the exigency exists authorizing him to call out the militia, under the act of 1795. The court affirmed the power of the President in that respect, and denied the power of the court to examine and adjudge his proceedings. The opinion of the court, delivered by the learned Chief Justice Taney, declares that if the court had that power, "then it would become the duty of the court (provided that it came to the conclusion that the President had decided incorrectly) to discharge those who were arrested or detained by the troops in the service of the United States, or the government which the President was endeavoring to maintain. If (says that learned court) the judicial power extends so far, the guarantee contained in the Constitution of the United States (meaning, of course, protection against insurrection) is a guarantee of anarchy and not of order."

Whatever I have said about the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, has been said in deference to the opinions of others, and not because I myself thought it necessary to treat of that subject at all in reference to the present posture of our national affairs.

For, not doubting the power of the President to capture and hold by force insurgents in open arms against the government, and to arrest and imprison their suspected accomplices, I never thought of first suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* any more than I thought of first suspending the writ of *replevin* before seizing arms and munitions destined for the enemy.

The power to do these things is in the hand of the President, placed there by the Constitution and the statute law, as a sacred trust, to be used by him, in his best discretion, in the performance of his great first duty—to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution. And for any breach of that trust he is responsible before the high court or impeachment, and before no other human tribunal.

The powers of the President falling within this general class have been several times considered by the judiciary, and have, I believe been uniformly sustained, without materially varying from the doctrines laid down in this opinion. I content myself with a simple reference to the cases without encumbering this document, already too long, with copious extracts.—(The Rhode Island case, 7 Howard page 1; *Fleming vs. Page*, 9 Howard, page 615; *Cross vs. Harrison* 16 Howard, page 189; the *Santissima Trinidad*, 7 Wheaton, page 305; *Martin vs. Mott*, 12 Wheaton, page 29.)

To my mind it is not very important whether we call a particular power exercised by the President a *peace* power or a *war* power, for undoubtedly, he is armed with both. He is the chief civil magistrate of the nation, and being such, and because he is such, he is the constitutional commander-in-chief of the army and navy; and thus within the limits of the Constitution, he rules in peace and command in war, and at this moment he is in the full exercise of all the functions belonging to both those characters. The civil administration is still going on in its peaceful course, and yet we are in the midst of war, a war in which the enemy is, for the present, dominant in many States, and has his secret allies and accomplices scattered through many other States which are still loyal and true. A war all the more dangerous, and more needing jealous vigilance and prompt action because it is an internece and not an international war.

This, sir, is my opinion, the result of my best reflections, upon the questions propounded by you. Such as it is, it is submitted, with all possible respect, by your obedient servant,

EDWARD BATES,
Attorney General.

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

The several orders and proclamation relative to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

July 15, 1861.—Read, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred that part of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th instant which requested the Attorney General to lay before the House "a copy of the order suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*," has the honor to report that three several orders upon this subject have been issued: one by the President of the United States to the commanding general of the army, of the 27th April; the second, by a proclamation of the President, of the 10th May last; and the third, by an order of the President to the commanding general of the army, of the 2d instant. A copy of these orders is hereunto annexed.

Respectfully submitted

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 13, 1861.

To the commanding general of the army of the United States:

You are engaged in repressing an insurrection against the laws of the United States. If, at any point on or in the vicinity of any military line which is now, or which shall be, used between the city of Philadelphia and the city of Washington, you find resistance which renders it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* for the public

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

safety, you, personally, or through the officer in command at the point where resistance occurs, are authorized to suspend that writ.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at the city [L. s.] of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of April, 1861, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President of the United States:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an insurrection exists in the State of Florida, by which the lives, liberty, and property of loyal citizens of the United States are endangered;

And whereas it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens and all officers of the United States in the discharge of their public duties in the State aforesaid:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby direct the commander of the forces of the United States on the Florida coast to permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the islands of Key West, the Tortugas, and Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States, authorizing him at the same time, if he shall find it necessary, to suspend there the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this tenth day of May, in the year [L. s.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

To the commanding general of the army of the United States:

You are engaged in repressing an insurrection against the laws of the United States. If, at any point on or in the vicinity of any military line which is now, or which shall be, used between the city of New York and the city of Washington; you find resistance which renders it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus for the public safety, you, personally, or through the officer in command at the point where resistance occurs, are authorized to suspend that writ.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at the city [L. S.] of Washington, this second day of July, A. D. 1861, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President of the United States:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

ENLISTMENT OF SEAMEN FOR THE UNITED STATES
NAVY.

REPORT

OR

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

The instructions issued to the officers of the several depots for the enlistment of seamen for the United States navy.

JULY 15, 1861.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, requesting the Secretary of the Navy "to inform the House whether he has issued an order, in effect, that none but American born citizens should be accepted at the various recruiting stations for service in the navy of the United States; and if such an order has been issued, that he be requested to furnish the same to this House, with a statement of the causes which, in his judgment, has rendered such an order necessary."

No order has been issued from this department that "none but American born citizens should be accepted at the various recruiting stations." The act of March 3, 1813, which provides that "it shall not be lawful to employ on board of the public or private vessels of the United States any person or persons, except citizens of the United States, or persons of color, natives of the United States," has not been rigidly observed.

When it became necessary to enlarge the navy, numerous recruiting rendezvous were opened on the Atlantic coast and on the lakes for the enlistment of seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen. In order to procure the necessary crews at the earliest possible moment, and with view also to induce those engaged in the fisheries and the coastwise trade to enter the naval service, the term of enlistment was abridged from three years to one year.

The effect of these measures in New York was to call into the ser-

ENLISTMENT OF SEAMEN.

vice a large number of recent emigrants, who knew little or nothing of seamanship, but who sought employment on our public vessels as landsmen under the general depression of business. Comparatively few fishermen or coastwise sailors were enlisted at the New York rendezvous; and in a short time complaint began to be made that the crews were inefficient in consequence of an undue proportion of inexperienced and foreign landsmen in the navy. When this complaint was presented to the department by officers of experience, the accompanying order (marked A) was issued to the New York rendezvous alone, for it was there the difficulty was chiefly felt. Three days after the order marked B was issued, directing that no further landsmen be enlisted at Philadelphia. Both orders were issued to elevate the character and efficiency of the crews by bringing a class of mariners who were unemployed into the service.

In connexion with this subject, and as a part of this communication, I submit herewith a letter from Commodore Parlding, on whose application and recommendation, prompted by Captain Mercer, of the United States frigate Wabash, the order of May 22, 1861, to which the resolution probably refers, was issued.

I also enclose, as being pertinent to the subject, a memorandum of orders that have been recently issued by this department in reference to the recruiting service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
May 22, 1861.

SIR: You will be pleased to direct the officers in command of the rendezvous at New York to enlist no more foreigners as landsmen until otherwise ordered, and to discriminate in the selection of Americans to serve in that capacity, giving preference to those that have had some experience in the fisheries or the coasting trade.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES.

Com. S. L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

B.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
May 25, 1861.

SIR: Until further orders you will give directions that no more landsmen be shipped at Philadelphia.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES.

Capt. S. F. DU PONT,
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 12, 1861.*

SIR: About the time the Wabash sailed from New York, in May last, Captain Mercer, of that ship, addressed me an unofficial letter, in which he spoke of the equipment of his ship, as well as the crew. In that letter he stated that the landsmen had been shipped in New York; they were all, or nearly all, Irishmen, and most of them recently arrived in this country.

Upon this information, as we could get as many landsmen as were wanted at the eastern rendezvous of a better class, I requested that an order might issue from the department to stop the enlistment of landsmen at the New York rendezvous. The order of May 22 was given in compliance with this request.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. PAULDING,
Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

MEMORANDA ABOUT ENLISTMENTS.

Portsmouth, N. H.

April 26. Rendezvous ordered to be opened for seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys; proportion of each grade to correspond as nearly as practicable with allowance of complement table to sea-going vessels.

April 30. Enlist for one year.

June 15. Stop one year enlistments.

Boston, Mass.

April 2. Open rendezvous for seamen and ordinary seamen.

April 3. Enlist 70 landsmen and 30 boys for "Minnesota."

April 30. Enlist for one year.

June 15. Stop one year enlistments.

New Bedford, Mass.—J. G. Glasson.

April 20. Same as Portsmouth, April 26.
 April 30. Enlist for one year.
 June 15. Stop one year enlistments.

New York.

April 2. Rendezvous opened for seamen and ordinary seamen.
 April 10. Enlist usual proportion of landsmen and boys.
 May 22. Enlist no more foreigners as *landsmen*, and discriminate between Americans in favor of those experienced in the fisheries or coasting trade.
 April 30. Enlist for one year.

Philadelphia.

April 4. Open rendezvous for seamen and ordinary seamen.
 April 10. Open rendezvous for landsmen and boys.
 April 30. Enlist for one year.
 May 25. Ship no more landsmen.
 June 15. Stop one year enlistments.
 July 3. Stop enlisting landsmen.

Portland, Maine.—T. T. Craven.

April 20. Same as Portsmouth, April 26.
 April 30. Enlist one year.
 June 3. Discontinue rendezvous.

Annapolis, Md.—D. B. Ridgely.

June 4. Ship no more landsmen and boys until further orders.

Buffalo, N. Y.—J. C. Carter.

May 9. Visit ports on the lakes, and enlist seamen, ordinary seamen, calkers, and ship-carpenters, for one year.
 May 15. Carpenters and calkers to be shipped as seamen.
 June 15. Ship no more mechanics as seamen.

DUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT LONDON IN 1862.

MESSA GE

FROM

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary accredited to this government relative to an exhibition of the products of industry of all nations which is to take place at London during the year 1862.

1861.—Read, referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and ordered to be printed.

Senate and House of Representatives :

mit to Congress a copy of correspondence between the Secretary of State and her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary accredited to this government relative to an exhibition of the products of industry of all nations which is to take place at London in the course of next year. As citizens of the United States may justly pride themselves upon their proficiency in the arts, it is desirable that they should have proper facilities for taking part in the exhibition. With this view I recommend legislation by Congress at this session as may be necessary for that purpose.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NGTON, July, 1861.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1861.

have the honor to acquaint you that her Majesty has been pleased to grant a charter to the Earl of Granville, knight of the order, lord president of the council ; the Marquis of Chandos ;

Thomas Baring, esquire, member of Parliament; C. Wentworth, esquire, and Thomas Fairbairn, esquire, chairman of the exhibition of art treasures of the United Kingdom at Manchester, 1857, incorporating them as her commissioners for the management of an exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, to be held in London in the year 1862. The exhibition will open on Thursday, the first of May, 1862, and it will be held on a convenient site in the immediate vicinity of the ground occupied in 1851, on the occasion of the first international exhibition. The general conditions of the exhibition will shortly be published, but in the mean time her Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs has, at the request of the commissioners, instructed me to announce the grant of the charter, and the object for which it has been issued, to the government of the United States.

The commissioners are anxious to ascertain what foreign countries will be disposed to take part in the exhibition, and to be put into communication with such persons or bodies in the United States as will command the confidence of the government, and best represent the interests of those who may intend to become exhibitors.

The commissioners think that it would be superfluous to enter into any details at present, but so soon as proper channels of correspondence have been opened, they will have many matters to which they will desire to draw the attention of the foreign countries which are disposed to take an interest in the undertaking.

I shall be particularly obliged if you will enable me to convey to the commissioners an early intimation of the views of the government of the United States on this subject.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest consideration, your most obedient, humble servant,

LYONS.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 5, 1861.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 2d instant, relative to an exhibition of the works of industry of all nations which is proposed to be opened in London on the 1st of May, 1862.

The President, as in the case of the London exposition of 1851, is of the opinion that the publication of the correspondence between this department and your legation on the subject will be the best means of making the American public acquainted with the purposes of the proposed exhibition, and with the desire of the commissioners to place themselves in communication with such persons in the United States as will command the confidence of the government and best represent

the interests of those who may intend to become exhibitors. He has, accordingly, directed that the correspondence which may from time to time take place between us on the subject be published, which was the course pursued in regard to that which related to the exhibition of 1851.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your lordship's obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Right Hon. LORD LYONS, &c., &c., &c.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1861.

SIR: With reference to my note of the 2d instant, and to the answer which you did me the honor to make thereto on the 5th instant, I beg leave, in obedience to the orders of her Majesty's government, to transmit to you the accompanying copies of the first series of decisions at which her Majesty's commissioners have arrived on points relating to the management of the exhibition which it is proposed to hold in London in the year 1862.

You will perceive that it is hoped that such foreign governments as may be disposed to promote this great international undertaking will appoint commissions, and that her Majesty's commissioners desire to correspond with foreign exhibitors through such commissions, and to admit no article from abroad without their sanction.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

LYONS.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF INDUSTRY AND ART, TO BE HELD IN LONDON IN 1862.

Her Majesty's commissioners: The Earl of Granville, K. G., lord president of the council; the Marquis of Chandos; Thomas Baring, esq., M. P.; C. Wentworth Dilke, esq.: Thomas Fairbairn, esq.

F. R. SANDFORD, *Secretary.*

Decisions of her Majesty's commissioners on points relating to the exhibition, March, 1861.

Her Majesty's commissioners have fixed upon Thursday, the 1st day of May, 1862, for opening the exhibition. The exhibition building will be erected on a site adjoining the gardens of the Royal Hor-

ticultural Society, and in the immediate neighborhood of the ground occupied in 1851, on the occasion of the first international exhibition.

The portion of the building to be devoted to the exhibition of pictures will be erected in brick, and will occupy the entire front towards Cromwell road; the portion in which machinery will be exhibited will extend along Prince Albert's road, on the west side of the gardens.

All works of industry to be exhibited should have been produced since 1850.

Subject to the necessary limitation of space, all persons, whether designers, inventors, manufacturers, or producers of articles, will be allowed to exhibit, but they must state the character in which they do so.

Her Majesty's commissioners will communicate with foreign and colonial exhibitors only through the commission which the government of each foreign country or colony may appoint for that purpose; and no article will be admitted from any foreign country or colony without the sanction of such commission.

No rent will be charged to exhibitors. Prizes, or rewards for merit, in the form of medals, will be given in the industrial department of the exhibition.

Prices may be affixed to articles exhibited.

Every article produced or obtained by human industry, whether of raw materials, machinery, manufactures, or fine arts, will be admitted to the exhibition, with the exception of—1, living animals and plants; 2, fresh vegetable and animal substances liable to spoil by keeping; 3, detonating or dangerous substances.

Spirits or alcohols, oils, acids, corrosive salts, and substances of a highly inflammable nature, will not be admitted, unless sent in well-secured glass vessels.

The articles exhibited will be divided into the following classes:

SECTION 1.

Class 1. Mining, quarrying, metallurgy, and mineral products.
Class 2. Chemical substances and products, and pharmaceutical processes.
Class 3. Substances used for food, including wines.
Class 4. Animal and vegetable substances used in manufactures.

SECTION 2.

Class 5. Railway plans, including locomotive engines and carriages.
Class 6. Carriages not connected with rail or tram roads.
Class 7. Manufacturing machines and tools.
Class 8. Machinery in general.
Class 9. Agricultural and horticultural machines and implements.
Class 10. Civil engineering, architectural, and building contrivances.
Class 11. Military engineering, armor and accoutrements, ordnance, and small arms.
Class 12. Naval architecture and ships' tackle.
Class 13. Philosophical instruments and processes depending upon their use.
Class 14. Photographic apparatus and photography.

Class 15. Horological instruments. Class 16. Musical instruments.
Class 17. Surgical instruments and appliances.

SECTION 3.

Class 18. Cotton. Class 19. Flax and hemp. Class 20. Silk and velvet. Class 21. Woollen and worsted, including mixed fabrics generally. Class 22. Carpets. Class 23. Woven, spun, felted and laid fabrics, when shown as specimens of printing or dyeing. Class 24. Tapestry, lace, and embroidery. Class 25. Skins, fur, feathers, and hair. Class 26. Leather, including saddlery and harness. Class 27. Articles of clothing. Class 28. Paper, stationery, printing, and book-binding. Class 29. Educational works and appliances. Class 30. Furniture and upholstery, including paper-hangings and papier-mâché. Class 31. Iron and general hardware. Class 32. Steel and cutlery. Class 33. Works in precious metals, and their imitations, and jewelry. Class 34. Glass. Class 35. Pottery. Class 36. Manufactures not included in previous classes.

SECTION 4.

Class 37. Architecture. Class 38. Paintings in oil and water colors, and drawings. Class 39. Sculpture, models, die-sinking, and intaglios. Class 40. Etchings and engravings.

Her Majesty's commissioners will be prepared to receive all articles which may be sent to them on or after Wednesday, the 12th of February, and will continue to receive goods until Monday, the 31st of March, 1862, inclusive.

Articles of great size or weight, the placing of which will require considerable labor, must be sent before Saturday, the 1st of March, 1862; and manufacturers wishing to exhibit machinery or other objects, that will require foundations or special constructions, must make a declaration to that effect on their demands for space.

Any exhibitor whose goods can properly be placed together will be at liberty to arrange such goods in his own way, provided his arrangement is compatible with the general scheme of the exhibition and the convenience of other exhibitors.

Where it is desired to exhibit processes of manufacture, a sufficient number of articles, however dissimilar, will be admitted for the purpose of illustrating the process; but they must not exceed the number actually required.

Exhibitors will be required to deliver their goods at the building, and to unpack and arrange them, at their own charge and risk; and all articles must be delivered with the freight, carriage, portage, and all charges and dues upon them paid.

Packing cases must be removed, at the cost of the exhibitor or his agent, as soon as the goods are examined and deposited in charge of the commissioners.

Exhibitors will be permitted, subject only to the necessary general regulations, to erect, according to their own taste, all the counters, stands, glass frames, brackets, awnings, hangings, or similar contri-

vances, which they may consider best calculated for the display of their goods.

Exhibitors must be at the charge of insuring their own goods, should they desire this security. Every precaution will be taken to prevent fire, theft, or other losses, and her Majesty's commissioners will give all the aid in their power for the legal prosecution of any persons guilty of robbery or wilful injury in the exhibition; but they will not be responsible for losses or damage of any kind which may be occasioned by fire or theft, or in any other manner.

Exhibitors may employ assistants to keep in order the articles they exhibit, or to explain them to visitors, after obtaining written permission from her Majesty's commissioners; but such assistants will be forbidden to invite visitors to purchase the goods of their employers.

Her Majesty's commissioners will provide shafting, steam, (not exceeding 30 pounds per inch,) and water, at high pressure, for machines in motion.

Intending exhibitors in the United Kingdom are requested to apply, without delay, to the secretary to her Majesty's commissioners, at the offices, 454 West Strand, London, W. C., for a form of demand for space, stating at the same time in which of the four sections they wish to exhibit.

Foreign and colonial exhibitors should apply to the commission, or other central authority, appointed by the foreign or colonial government, as soon as notice has been given of its appointment.

Her Majesty's commissioners having consulted a committee as to the organization of the fine art department of the exhibition, will publish the rules relating thereto at a future date.

By order:

F. R. SANDFORD,
Secretary.

OFFICES OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS,
454 *West Strand, London, W. C.*

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 1, 1861.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th ultimo, communicating copies of the first series of decisions at which her Britannic Majesty's commissioners have arrived on points relating to the management of the international exhibition which it is proposed to hold in London next year.

In reply, I have the honor to state that I shall at once cause these decisions to be published for general information.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your lordship's obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Rt. Hon. LORD LYONS, &c., &c., &c.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1861.

SIR : With reference to my notes of the 2d and 29th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit to you, by direction of her Majesty's government, the accompanying copies of the second series of the decisions of her Majesty's commissioners for the exhibition of 1862, on points relating to the management of the exhibition.

The commissioners are desirous that these papers may be inserted in the official gazettes, and otherwise made known throughout the various countries from which articles are likely to be sent to the exhibition. They are anxious to draw special attention to paragraphs 6, 100 to 104, 110, 115 to 117, which relate exclusively to foreign exhibitors.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

LYONS.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF INDUSTRY AND ART, TO BE HELD IN LONDON IN 1862.

Her Majesty's commissioners : The Earl of Granville, K. G., lord president of the council ; the Marquis of Chandos ; Thomas Baring, esq., M. P.; C. Wentworth Dilke, esq.; Thomas Fairbairn, esq.

F. R. SANDFORD, Secretary.

Decisions of her Majesty's commissioners on points relating to the exhibition, April, 1861.

1. Her Majesty's commissioners have fixed upon Thursday, the first day of May, 1862, for opening the exhibition.
2. The exhibition building will be erected on a site adjoining the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, and in the immediate neighborhood of the ground occupied in 1851, on the occasion of the first international exhibition.
3. The portion of the building to be devoted to the exhibition of pictures will be erected in brick, and will occupy the entire front towards Cromwell road ; the portion in which machinery will be exhibited will extend along Prince Albert's road, on the west side of the gardens.
4. All works of industry to be exhibited should have been produced since 1850. The decision whether goods proposed to be exhibited are admissible or not, must, in each case, eventually rest with her Majesty's commissioners.
5. Subject to the necessary limitation of space, all persons, whether designers, inventors, manufacturers, or producers of articles, will be

allowed to exhibit, but they must state the character in which they do so.

6. Her Majesty's commissioners will communicate with foreign and colonial exhibitors only through the commission which the government of each foreign country or colony may appoint for that purpose; and no article will be admitted from any foreign country or colony without the sanction of such commission.

7. No rent will be charged to exhibitors.

8. Every article produced or obtained by human industry, whether of raw materials, machinery, manufactures, or fine arts, will be admitted to the exhibition, with the exception of—1, living animals and plants ; 2, fresh vegetable and animal substances liable to spoil by keeping ; 3, detonating or dangerous substances. Copper caps, or other articles of a similar nature, may be exhibited, provided the detonating powder be not inserted ; also lucifer matches, with imitation tops.

9. Spirits or alcohols, oils, acids, corrosive salts, and substances of a highly inflammable nature, will only be admitted by special written permission, and in well-secured glass vessels.

10. The articles exhibited will be divided into the following classes:

SECTION 1.

Class 1. Mining, quarrying, metallurgy, and mineral products.

Class 2. Chemical substances and products, and pharmaceutical processes.

Class 3. Substances used for food, including wines.

Class 4. Animal and vegetable substances used in manufactures.

SECTION 2.

Class 5. Railway plans, including locomotive engines and carriages.

Class 6. Carriages not connected with rail or tram roads.

Class 7. Manufacturing machines and tools.

Class 8. Machinery in general.

Class 9. Agricultural and horticultural machines and implements.

Class 10. Civil engineering, architectural and building contrivances.

Class 11. Military engineering, armor and accoutrements, ordnance, and small arms.

Class 12. Naval architecture, ships' tackle.

Class 13. Philosophical instruments, and processes depending upon their use.

Class 14. Photographic apparatus and photography.

Class 15. Horological instruments.

Class 16. Musical instruments.

Class 17. Surgical instruments and appliances.

SECTION 3.

Class 18. Cotton.

Class 19. Flax and hemp.

- Class 20. Silk and velvet.
- Class 21. Woollen and worsted, including mixed fabrics generally.
- Class 22. Carpets.
- Class 23. Woven, spun, felted, and laid fabrics, when shown as specimens of printing or dyeing.
- Class 24. Tapestry, lace, and embroidery.
- Class 25. Skins, furs, feathers, and hair.
- Class 26. Leather, including saddlery and harness.
- Class 27. Articles of clothing.
- Class 28. Paper, stationery, printing, and book-binding.
- Class 29. Educational works and appliances.
- Class 30. Furniture and upholstery, including paper-hangings and papier-mâché.
- Class 31. Iron and general hardware.
- Class 32. Steel and cutlery.
- Class 33. Works in precious metals, and their imitations, and jewelry.
- Class 34. Glass.
- Class 35. Pottery.
- Class 36. Manufactures not included in previous classes.

SECTION 4.—*Modern fine arts.*

(See decisions 111-123.)

- Class 37. Architecture.
- Class 38. Paintings in oil and water colors, and drawings.
- Class 39. Sculpture, models, die-sinking, and intaglios.
- Class 40. Etchings and engravings.
- 11. Prizes, or rewards for merit, in the form of medals, will be given in sections 1, 2, and 3.
- 12. Prices may be affixed to the articles exhibited in sections 1, 2, and 3.
- 13. Her Majesty's commissioners will be prepared to receive all articles which may be sent to them on or after Wednesday, the 12th of February, and will continue to receive goods until Monday, the 31st of March, 1862, inclusive.
- 14. Articles of great size or weight, the placing of which will require considerable labor, must be sent before Saturday, the 1st of March, 1862; and manufacturers wishing to exhibit machinery or other objects, that will require foundations or special constructions, must make a declaration to that effect on their demands for space.
- 15. Any exhibitor whose goods can properly be placed together will be at liberty to arrange such goods in his own way, provided his arrangement is compatible with the general scheme of the exhibition and the convenience of other exhibitors.
- 16. Where it is desired to exhibit processes of manufacture, a sufficient number of articles, however dissimilar, will be admitted for the purpose of illustrating the process, but they must not exceed the number actually required. (17-25.*)

* Several numbers are left blank with the view of incorporating future decisions.

26. Exhibitors will be required to deliver their goods at such part of the building as shall be indicated to them, with the freight, carriage, portage, and all charges and dues upon them paid.

27. The vans will be unloaded and the articles and packages taken to the places appointed in the building by the officers of her Majesty's commissioners.

28. Upon receipt of notice from her Majesty's commissioners that the articles are deposited in the building, exhibitors, or their representatives or agents, must themselves unpack, put together, and arrange their goods.

29. Packing cases must be removed at the cost of the exhibitors, or their agents, as soon as the goods are examined and deposited in charge of the commissioners. If not removed within three days of notice being given, they will be disposed of, and the proceeds, if any, applied to the funds of the exhibition. (30-34*)—NOTE.

35. No counters or fittings will be provided by her Majesty's commissioners. Exhibitors will be permitted, subject only to the necessary general regulations, to erect, according to their own taste, all the counters, stands, glass frames, brackets, awnings, hangings, or similar contrivances which they may consider best calculated for the display of their goods.

36. Exhibitors, or their representatives, should provide whatever light temporary covering may be requisite (such as sheets of oiled calico) to protect their goods from dust; and in the case of machinery and polished goods, should make the requisite arrangements for keeping the articles free from rust during the time of the exhibition. (37-42*)—NOTE.

43. Exhibitors must be at the charge of insuring their own goods, should they desire this security. Every precaution will be taken to prevent fire, theft, or other losses; and her Majesty's commissioners will give all the aid in their power for the legal prosecution of any persons guilty of robbery or wilful injury in the exhibition; but they will not be responsible for losses or damage of any kind which may be occasioned by fire or theft, or in any other manner.

44. Exhibitors may employ assistants (male or female) to keep in order the articles they exhibit, or to explain them to visitors, after obtaining written permission from her Majesty's commissioners; but such assistants will be forbidden to invite visitors to purchase the goods of their employers. (45-49*.)

50. Articles once deposited in the building will not be permitted to be removed without written permission from her Majesty's commissioners. (51-54*.)

55. Her Majesty's commissioners will provide shafting, steam, (not exceeding 30 pounds per inch,) and water, at high pressure, for machines in motion.

56. Persons who may wish to exhibit machines, or trains of machinery in motion, will be allowed to have them worked, as far as practicable, under their own superintendence, and by their own men. (57-69*.)

70. Intending exhibitors in the United Kingdom are requested to apply, without delay, to the secretary to her Majesty's commissioners for a form of demand for space, stating, at the same time, in which of the four sections they wish to exhibit.

71. The following is the form which has to be filled up :

1. Name and Christian name of applicant, (or name of firm.)
2. Nature of business carried on.
3. Address : number of street or square, &c., and name of town.
4. Nature of articles to be exhibited.
5. Number of class in which they are to be exhibited.

6. Probable space that will be required for articles or case in which they will be shown : Floor space : length, — feet ; breadth, — feet ; height, — feet. Hanging or wall space : height, — feet ; width, — feet.

100. Foreign and colonial exhibitors should apply to the commission or other central authority appointed by the foreign or colonial government as soon as notice has been given of its appointment.

101. Her Majesty's commissioners will consider that to be the central authority in each case which is stated to be so by the government of its country, and will only communicate with exhibitors through such central body.

102. No articles of foreign manufacture, to whomsoever they may belong, or wheresoever they may be, can be admitted for exhibition, *except with the sanction of the central authority of the country of which they are the produce.* Her Majesty's commissioners will communicate to such central authority the amount of space which can be allowed to the productions of the country for which it acts, and will also state the further conditions and limitations which may, from time to time, be decided on with respect to the admission of articles. All articles forwarded by such central authority will be admitted, provided they do not require a greater aggregate amount of space than that assigned to the country from which they come ; and provided, also, that they do not violate the general conditions and limitations. It will rest with the central authority in each country to decide upon the merits of the several articles presented for exhibition, and to take care that those which are sent are such as fairly represent the industry of their fellow countrymen.

103. Separate space will be allotted to each foreign country, within which the commissioners for that country will be at liberty to arrange the productions intrusted to them in such manner as they think best, subject to the condition that all machinery shall be exhibited in the portion of the building specially devoted to that purpose, and all pictures in the fine art galleries, and to the observance of any general rules that may be laid down by her Majesty's commissioners for public convenience.

104. By arrangements made with her Majesty's government, all foreign or colonial goods intended for exhibition, sent and addressed in accordance with regulations hereafter to be issued, will be admitted into the country and allowed to be transmitted to the exhibition building without being previously opened, and without payment of any duty. But all goods which shall not be re-exported at the termi-

nation of the exhibition will be charged with the proper duties under the ordinary customs regulations. (105-108.*)—NOTE.

109. It is not the intention of her Majesty's commissioners to take any steps in reference to the protection of inventions or designs, by patent or registration, the law on these points having been materially simplified since 1851.

Decisions specially applicable to—Section 4. Modern fine arts. Class 37. Architecture. Class 38. Paintings in oil and water colors and drawings. Class 39. Sculpture, models, die-sinking, and intaglios. Class 40. Engravings and etchings.

110. The object of the exhibition being to illustrate the progress and present condition of *Modern Art*, each country will decide the period of art which in its own case will best attain that end.

111. The exhibition of British art in this section will include the works of artists alive on or subsequent to the 1st of May, 1762.

112. It is not proposed to award prizes in this section.

113. Prices will not be allowed to be affixed to any work of art exhibited in this section.

114. One-half of the space to be allotted to Section 4 will be given to foreign countries, and one-half will be reserved for the works of British and colonial artists.

115. The subdivision of the space allotted to foreign countries will be made, after consideration of the demands received from the commission, or other central authority, of each foreign country. It is, therefore, important that these demands should be transmitted to her Majesty's commissioners at the earliest possible date.

116. The arrangement of the works of art within the space allotted to each foreign country will be entirely under the control of the accredited representatives of that country, subject only to the necessary general regulations.

117. For the purposes of the catalogue, it will be necessary that the central authority of each foreign country should furnish her Majesty's commissioners, on or before the 1st of January, 1862, with a description of the several works of art which will be sent for exhibition, specifying, in each case, the name of the artist, the title of the work, and (when possible) the date of its production.

118. The space at the disposal of her Majesty's commissioners for the display of British art being limited, and it being at the same time desirable to bring together as careful and perfect an illustration as possible, a selection of the works to be exhibited will be indispensable.

119. The selection of exhibitors, the space, and the number of works to be allowed to each, and the arrangement of them, will be intrusted to committees to be nominated by her Majesty's commissioners.

120. In the case of living artists, her Majesty's commissioners would desire to consult the wishes of the artists themselves, as to the particular works by which they would prefer to be represented. The selection of works so made by the artists will not necessarily be binding upon her Majesty's commissioners, but in no case will any work

by a living artist be exhibited against his wish, if expressed in writing and delivered to the commissioners on or before the 31st of March, 1862.

121. Her Majesty's commissioners will avail themselves of the following eight art institutions of this country in communicating with artists who are members of those institutions, viz: The Royal Academy, The Royal Scottish Academy, The Royal Hibernian Academy, The Society of Painters in Water Colors, The Society of British Artists, The New Society of Painters in Water Colors, The Institute of British Artists, The Institute of British Architects.

122. Intending exhibitors in the British division of Section 4, who are not members of any of the preceding institutions, may at once receive forms of demand for space, by applying to the secretary to her Majesty's commissioners. These forms must be filled up and returned before the 1st of June, 1861.

By order :

F. R. SANDFORD, *Secretary.*

OFFICES OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS,
454 West Strand, London, W. C.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 11, 1861.

MY LORD : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, communicating copies of the second series of the decisions of her Britannic Majesty's commissioners for the exhibition of 1862, on points relating to the management of the exhibition, and to state, in reply, that these decisions shall at once be published for general information.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your lordship's obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Right Hon. LORD LYONS, &c., &c., &c.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1861.

SIR: With reference to my notes of the 2d April, 29th April, and 10th ultimo, I have the honor, in obedience to the orders of her Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, to express the hope of the royal commissioners for managing the international exhibition of 1862, that they may be informed at as early a moment as may be possible of the extent to which contributors from the United States will be disposed to avail themselves of the thirty thousand square feet of space which the commissioners propose to reserve for the productions of North America.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from the secretary of the commission to the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, giving particulars of the information desired. I shall be very particularly obliged if you will take measures to enable me to convey early intelligence to the commissioners of the wishes of American contributors.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

LYONS.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, *May 20, 1861.*

SIR: In reference to my letter of the 18th instant, concerning the allotment of space to foreign countries at the approaching exhibition, I am now directed by her Majesty's commissioners to represent to you, for the information of Lord J. Russell, that it is most important for the purposes of the exhibition that the earliest intelligence should be conveyed to them in regard to the amount of space which American exhibitors are likely to occupy. The commissioners propose to reserve a space of 30,000 square feet for the productions of North America, an area three times as large as that occupied by American exhibitors at the Paris exhibition of 1855; and I am directed to express the hope that Lord John Russell will have the goodness to cause a communication to be addressed to her Majesty's representative at Washington for the purpose of inquiring the extent to which it is probable that American exhibitors will avail themselves of this offer.

I have, &c.

F. R. SANDFORD, *Secretary.*

E. HAMMOND, Esq.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 11, 1861.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 8th instant, in which inquiry is made with regard to the amount of space which American exhibitors are likely to occupy in the proposed international exhibition of 1862.

In reply, I regret to be obliged to state that as this government has no power to move in the matter without the authority of Congress, which authority will be asked for at its approaching session, it is impossible for me, at this time, to satisfy your inquiry.

I have the honor to be, with high considertion, your lordship's obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Right Hon. LORD LYONS, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 13, 1861.

MY LORD: You are aware that Congress was convened at this session for specific and limited objects. It is scarcely probable that they would bestow attention upon any others, even if recommended by the President. Insomuch, however, as it is every way desirable that United States citizens who may wish to participate in the exhibition which will take place at London next year should not be disappointed through the failure of Congress seasonably to make proper provision upon the subject, I will thank you to inform me whether, if this should be delayed until early in the session which will begin in December next, that would be too late for the purpose.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your lordship's obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Rt. Hon. LORD LYONS, &c., &c., &c.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's date relative to the international exhibition which is to take place in London next year. I hasten to answer, to the best of my ability, your inquiry whether it would be too late for the purpose if Congress should delay to make provision upon the subject until early in the session which will begin in December next.

I am sure that her Majesty's commissioners will be disposed to do everything in their power to afford, under all circumstances, every facility for the exhibition of the productions of these States, and that even if Congress should be unable to take measures during the present session, the commissioners will make such arrangements as may still be possible to prevent disappointment to American exhibitors.

So long ago, however, as in May last the commissioners informed me that it was most important for the purposes of the exhibition that the earliest intelligence should be conveyed to them in regard to the extent to which United States citizens would be disposed to avail themselves of the large space which it was desired to reserve for the productions of North America.

I am, consequently, very much afraid that unless this information can be conveyed to the commissioners without much further delay, they will not only be put to great inconvenience, but may be positively unable to reserve so large a space, or to make such favorable arrange-

ments for exhibitors from the United States, as it is their earnest desire to do.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

LYONS -

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*



EXPENDITURES IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY FROM
1789 TO 1860.

LETTER

OR

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of December 31, 1860, statements of the expenditures in each State and Territory for navy yards, custom-houses, court-houses, and other public buildings; for the improvement of rivers and harbors; for the construction of forts, arsenals, and armories; and the number of acres of land granted to each State and Territory in aid of works of internal improvements, and the money value of the same.

JULY 18, 1861.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 12, 1861.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted December 31, 1860, "that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House a detailed statement of the amount of money expended by the government of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, in each State of the Union and Territories, for navy yards, custom-houses, court-houses, and other public buildings; for the improvement of rivers and harbors; for the construction of forts, arsenals, and armories; and also the number of acres of public lands granted to each of the States and Territories in aid of works of internal improvements, and, so far as practicable, the moneyed value of the same at the times the grants were made," I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed statement prepared by the Register of the Treasury, and a statement prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, exhibiting all that could be collected of the information called for by the said resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. P. CHASE.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, April 9, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing "the amount of money expended by the government of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the 30th of June, 1860, in each State of the Union and Territories, for navy yards, custom-houses, court-houses, and other public buildings; for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and for the construction of forts, arsenals, and armories," prepared in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of December 31, 1860, which was referred to this office.

The information in relation to forts, armories, arsenals, improvement of rivers and harbors, &c., was furnished by the War Department, and that relating to navy yards, naval hospitals, &c., by the Navy Department.

Many of the light houses, fortifications, and other works having been wholly or in part constructed and repaired out of general appropriations, this statement does not include such items, and is necessarily somewhat incomplete.

The resolution is herewith returned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. BIGGER, *Register*.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 18, 1861.

SIR: In reply to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 2d instant, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 11th instant, with the accompanying statement of the quantities of public lands granted to each of the States for roads, canals, public buildings, internal improvements, and reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands, with the moneyed value of the same, estimated at \$1 25 per acre.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

MOSES KELLY, *Acting Secretary*.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX,

Secretary of the Treasury.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
January 11, 1861.

SIR: Pursuant to the reference of the 7th instant of the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, asking to be furnished with the information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of

December 31, 1860, respecting the public lands, I have the honor to enclose herewith an exhibit of the quantities of public lands granted to each of the States, for works of internal improvements up to 30th June, 1860, with their "moneyed value," assumed to be the minimum price of the public lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

An exhibit of the quantities of public lands granted to each of the States for roads, canals, public buildings, internal improvements, (act 1841,) and including selections under the act of 1850, to reclaim the "swamp lands" within their limits, up to 30th June, 1860, with the moneyed value of the same assumed to be the ordinary minimum.

States.	Acres.	Value.
Ohio	1,297,439	\$1,621,798 75
Indiana.....	2,947,153	3,683,941 25
Illinois	6,357,467	7,946,838 75
Missouri	6,727,489	8,409,361 25
Alabama.....	•2,837,133	3,546,416 25
Mississippi	•5,259,455	6,574,318 75
Louisiana	•12,912,663	16,140,828 75
Michigan	•11,632,924	14,541,155 00
Arkansas	10,628,011	13,285,013 75
Florida	•14,111,277	17,639,096 25
Iowa	•6,050,400	7,563,000 00
Wisconsin	•6,262,707	7,828,383 75
California.....	506,400	633,000 00
Oregon	506,400	633,000 00
Minnesota	4,522,400	5,653 000 00
Total.....	92,559,318	115,699,147 50

*Part estimated, late railroad grant, not finally adjusted.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, January 11, 1861.

EXPENDITURES IN EACH STATE

Statement showing the amount of money expended by the government of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the 30th June, 1860, in each State and Territory of the Union, for navy yards, custom-houses, court-houses, and other public buildings; for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and for the construction of forts, arsenals and armories.

MAINE.		
Custom-house at—		
Castine	\$1,950 00	
Eastport	36,044 00	
Kennebunk	1,575 00	
Wiscasset	2,200 00	
Bangor	104,338 49	
Custom-house, &c., at—		
Portland.....	510,124 54	
Belfast	33,084 27	
Bath	99,851 53	
Waldoborough	24,324 68	
Ellsworth.....	23,107 83	
Marine hospital at Bangor.....		\$836,600 34
Light-house at—		95,758 73
West Quoddy Head	27,188 00	
Little River.....	5,000 00	
Libby island.....	11,049 00	
Moose Peak.....	4,000 00	
Nashe' island	4,050 00	
Narraguagus.....	4,000 00	
Petit Menan	40,042 00	
Winter harbor	4,500 00	
Mount Desert	33,612 00	
Baker's island.....	8,622 67	
Bear island	4,281 10	
Bass Head harbor.....	4,983 35	
Edgemoggan	6,169 00	
Saddleback ledge.....	15,500 00	
Heron Neck	5,000 00	
Deer Island thoroughfare	9,200 00	
Eagle Island Point.....	7,928 00	
Pumpkin island	4,282 00	
Prospect harbor	4,968 00	
Martinicus Rock.....	50,270 42	
Beauchamp Point	3,353 00	
Whitehead	9,047 30	
Dice's Head.....	3,699 00	
Owl's Head.....	3,050 00	
Brown' Head	8,214 00	
Negro island.....	3,917 00	
Grindel's Point.....	3,100 00	
Fort Point	9,376 52	
Tenant's harbor	4,500 00	
Marshall's Point.....	8,560 00	
Manheigan.....	7,672 14	
Spoon island	812 34	
Franklin island	11,640 00	
Penmaquid Point.....	4,500 00	
Burnt island	3,700 00	
Hendrick's Head	2,662 00	
Pond island.....	6,236 00	
Seguin.....	45,288 56	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Light-house at—		
Elizabeth	\$6,900 00	
ad Head	3,400 00	
nd Breakwater.....	3,498 00	
island	11,355 00	
sland	2,711 00	
sland	50,969 00	
bunk pier.....	5,299 46	
e island.....	996 73	
e, Cape Neddick.....	1,065 00	
r's island.....	2,312 38	
island, Machias bay.....	1,236 18	
oint, Linkin's Neck	2,972 20	
Beacons—		
sland.....	400 00	
orge's river.....	2,987 00	
s Point ledge, &c	1,796 00	
.....	6,125 00	
ledge.....	2,500 00	
ledge.....	499 00	
ck's ledge.....	500 00	
ledge	1,000 00	
uagus harbor	1,000 00	
scot river.....	1,000 00	
six river.....	9,000 00	
equoddy bay.....	3,000 00	
Beacons, &c.—		
agus bay	3,000 00	
n harbor	7,000 00	
Ridge channel.....	4,000 00	
Monument—		
sland.....	1,500 00	
ield ledge.....	2,599 00	
edge.....	9,988 00	
Monuments—		
oint, &c	3,810 00	
r's ledge	976 00	
en and Fiddler ledges.....	1,240 00	
Monuments, &c.—		
bec river.....	5,750 00	
ay.....	2,606 00	
n, Little Marsh island.....	1,065 00	
z, Whitehead.....	300 00	
at, Alden's rock	5,000 00	
gnals on the coast of Maine.....	12,500 00	
Pier at—		
bunk	10,228 00	
ver.....	4,500 00	
harbor.....	5,000 00	
		\$597,497 35
bec arsenal.....	56,248 57	265,846 91
reble, Portland harbor	67,303 77	
cammel.....	422,067 92	
nox, at narrows of Penobscot river.....	1,000 00	
entrance of Kennebec river.....	160,000 00	
a Hog Island ledge, Portland harbor.....	229 00	
ditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications.....		
		706,849 26
ng a pier at Steele's ledge, in the harbor of	5,800 00	
ast	21,100 00	
ing obstructions in Kennebec river at Love-		
narrows		

EXPENDITURES IN EACH STATE

STATEMENT—Continued.

Breakwater at Stanford ledge, in Portland harbor.....	\$61,366 00	
Erecting and removing piers at the harbor of Saco.....	12,000 00	
Breakwater at Owl's Head harbor.....	15,000 00	
Breakwater at Richmond Island harbor.....	10,000 00	
Pier at the entrance of Kennebunk river.....	44,175 00	
Removing obstructions in Berwick branch of Piscataqua river.....	8,250 00	
		\$177,691 00
		2,680,243 59
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Custom-house, &c., at Portsmouth.....		167,532 94
Light-house at —		
Whalesback	23,000 00	
Portsmouth harbor	5,630 00	
Isle of Shoals.....	18,050 00	
Beacon at —		
Logy's ledge	992 00	
Wiley's ledge	770 00	
Beacon, &c., at Little harbor.....	1,023 00	
		49,465 00
Navy yard at Portsmouth		2,095,373 73
Marine barracks at Portsmouth		8,431 47
Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor	18,492 80	
Fort McClary, Portsmouth harbor	22,563 17	
Sundry expenditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications.....	199 00	
		41,254 97
Deepening the channel of the Cocheco branch of the Piscataqua river		10,000 00
		2,372,058 1
VERMONT.		
Court-house and post office at—		
Windsor	80,427 36	
Rutland	65,775 22	
		146,202 58
Custom-house, &c., at Burlington		52,556 14
Marine hospital at Burlington		37,005 24
Light-house at —		
Juniper island.....	4,087 00	
Burlington	1,926 22	
Isle au Motte	437 79	
		6,451 01
Champlain arsenal, (discontinued).....		40,234 60
Improving the harbor of Burlington.....	90,000 00	
Deepening the channels between the Hero islands, Lake Champlain.....	21,000 00	
Steam dredge for Lake Champlain	20,000 00	
		131,000 00
		413,449 59
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Building for United States courts at Boston		105,000 00
Custom-house at —		
New Bedford.....	31,740 00	
Newburyport	23,188 50	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Custom-house at—		
ible.....	\$19,271 77	
Custom-house, &c., at—	33,370 80	
ster.....	1,106,658 00	
	49,858 32	
hospital at Chelsea		\$1,264,087 39
house at Plum Island.....	283,015 31	
Light-house and beacon at—		
port harbor	4,100 26	
i harbor.....	10,000 00	
Light-house at—		
uan	6,560 00	
nouth	2,050 00	
nn	4,091 00	
1 Point.....	19,200 00	
und island	3,379 00	
s island	2,725 00	
head	11,485 00	
ock	3,946 00	
s ledge	4,999 00	
	341,096 32	
rrrows	3,000 00	
sland Head	14,993 00	
e	6,000 00	
ith	4,500 00	
oint	2,395 00	
'oint	3,686 00	
beach	2,892 00	
sgate island	2,818 00	
Neck	18,749 83	
od	4,200 00	
od	39,248 00	
beach	7,050 00	
m	4,800 00	
oy Point	2,782 00	
full shoal	13,463 00	
f Rocks, (Westport)	1,782 25	
ket		
Point		
, Nantucket	25,667 00	
acon, Nantucket		
Light-house at—		
y Head	12,762 00	
ead	32,875 00	
ver	3,999 00	
& Clerks	20,000 00	
is	2,799 50	
w and Pigs	32,088 00	
Point	2,500 00	
's island	3,227 00	
Point	4,302 00	
land	4,240 00	
Neck	3,245 00	
ammon	4,150 00	
Light-vessel at—		
s ledge	33,109 00	
: Rip	12,402 00	
full Shoal	10,000 00	
erchief, (Killpond Bar)	11,999 00	
Shoals, Nantucket	59,889 00	

EXPENDITURES IN EACH STATE

STATEMENT—Continued.

Light-vessel at—	
Cross Rip	\$8,000 00
Succonnesset	11,999 00
Vineyard Sound	10,000 00
Beacon at—	
South Shoals, Nantucket.....	3,250 00
Dog Fish	978 00
Deer Island Point.....	6,960 00
Bass River	1,500 00
Collier's ledge.....	1,309 00
Muscle Bed and Oyster Bed Points	3,136 00
New Bedford harbor	1,860 00
Londoner Rock	3,690 00
Bishop's Rock	230 00
Lobster Rock	500 00
Bird island	2,900 00
Ipswich	750 00
Newburyport	4,000 00
Fawn Bar	1,000 00
Deep Hole Rock	431 00
Point Alderton bar	17,989 00
Cormorant rock	3,000 00
Lane's Point, (Annisquam)	700 00
Beacon, &c., at Spit island, &c.	1,350 00
Beacon and spindles at Gloucester.....	2,688 00
Spindle at—	
Lone rock	50 00
Edgartown	38 00
Spindles, &c., at Graves and Harding's ledges.....	8,000 00
Monument at—	
Pig rock	746 00
Cohasset	917 00
Swampscoot	3,324 00
Nix Mate	871 00
Bowbell's ledge	3,247 00
Bowditch ledge	4,950 00
Buoy-boats at Sand shoal and Great Rip.....	946 00
Fog-signals at Vineyard Sound light-vessel	3,499 00
Fog-bells on coast of Massachusetts.....	5,000 00
	\$945,052
Navy yard at Boston	3,790,143
Naval hospital at Boston	147,265
Marine barracks at Boston	8,015
Springfield armory	1,490,900
Watertown arsenal	320,281
Fortifications on Governor's island, Boston harbor	162,449 77
Fort Independence, Boston harbor	504,916 62
Fort Warren, Boston harbor	1,207,498 52
Fort at New Bedford harbor, (old)	4,920 11
Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford harbor, (new)	155,000 00
Sundry expenditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications	634 27
	2,035,419
Sea wall for protection of Deer island, Boston harbor, (fortification)	5,349 22
Sea wall for protection of Rainsford island, Boston harbor, (fortification)	1,046 14
Protection of Great Brewster island, Boston harbor, (fortification)	44,000 00
Sea wall for protection of Lovell's island, Boston harbor, (fortification)	12,900 00
	63,295

STATEMENT—Continued.

ing the channel at the mouth of Merrimack	\$60,366 72	
water at Sandy bay	50,000 00	
ration of Rainsford island	22,353 00	
ration of Deer island	159,390 00	
ration of land leading to the light-house in bury	5,000 00	
ration of Plymouth beach	57,266 00	
ration of the harbor of Provincetown	32,850 00	
ration of Great Woods Hole harbor	2,500 00	
ring the harbor at Bass river	20,000 00	
water at Hyannis harbor	75,931 82	
of sea wall at Marblehead	500 00	
Edgartown	3,725 27	
ing wreck in the harbor of New Bedford	10,000 00	
tion of Great Brewster island	30,000 00	
ring the harbor of Nantucket	44,265 00	
		\$574,147 81
		11,026,625 34
<hr/>		
RHODE ISLAND.		
Custom-house at—		
rt	16,000 00	
ence	263,148 22	
a-house, &c., at Bristol	26,535 75	
		299,683 97
Light-house at—		
island	12,900 00	
tail	15,685 00	
ock	2,500 00	
island	9,294 00	
Point	3,000 00	
ice island	4,968 00	
Ferry	1,500 00	
ck	3,255 00	
Point	10,141 82	
Judith	8,370 00	
island	19,000 00	
vessel at Brenton's reef	15,000 00	
Beacon at—		
ver	2,044 00	
White rock	97 00	
and dolphins, Providence river	1,973 00	
ns at Long Bed	120 00	
Spindles at—		
gansett bay	2,000 00	
rt	408 00	
ay Rock	492 00	
		112,747 82
dams, Newport harbor	1,721,982 61	
y expenditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications	4,667 99	
		1,726,650 60
water at Church's Cove harbor	28,000 00	
tc., at Allen's rock, in Warren river	4,000 00	
ring rock at mouth of Sekonk river	5,000 00	
		37,000 00
		2,176,082 39
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EXPENDITURES IN EACH STATE

STATEMENT—Continued.

CONNECTICUT.		
Custom-house at New London	\$20,337 37	
Custom-house, &c., at—		
Middletown.....	15,676 64	
New Haven.....	192,025 38	
		\$228,099 3
Light-house at—		
Watch Hill	21,662 00	
Lynde Point	20,751 00	
Stonington	2,916 00	
Morgan's Point.....	4,148 00	
North Dumpling	5,636 00	
New London.....	17,000 00	
Calver's island		7,549 00
Brockway Reach.....		
Devil's Wharf.....		
Faulkner's island.....		
New Haven	6,000 00	
Long Wharf, New Haven	13,363 00	
Stratford Point	400 00	
Bridgeport	2,054 00	
Black Rock.....	3,498 00	
Southport	30,525 00	
Niantic.....	399 00	
Norwalk.....	3,435 00	
Norwalk.....	3,793 00	
Light vessel at—		
Eel Grass shoal	10,407 00	
Bartlett's reef	15,682 00	
Cornfield Point.....	18,367 94	
Stratford Point	9,415 00	
Beacon at—		
Black Point.....	850 00	
Branford.....	5,784 00	
Well's Point	653 00	
Black Rock	13,513 00	
Round island.....	899 00	
Southwest ledge.....	5,157 00	
Middletown, (below).....	450 00	
Race Rock	7,000 00	
Sugar reef	2,500 00	
Long Point.....	2,500 00	
Sea Flower reef	2,500 00	
Black ledge	2,000 00	
The "Whale"	2,000 00	
Ousatonic river.....	1,000 00	
Spindles, Mystic river.....	178 00	
Fog-signal at Pine island.....	1,000 00	
		244,984
Fort Griswold, New London harbor	13,107 20	
Fort Trumbull, New London harbor.....	236,268 31	
Sundry expenditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications.....	36 15	
		249,411
Erecting piers at Stonington harbor.....	36,753 83	
Deepening the channel of Thames river	40,000 00	
Improving the harbor of Saybrook	20,000 00	
Deepening the channel of Bridgeport.....	20,000 00	
Preservation of Fairweather island.....	26,550 00	
Removing obstructions at Saugatuck harbor.....	1,500 00	
Improving the harbor of Westport	11,516 00	
Securing the beach at Cedar Point	1,000 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

ng the harbor of Mill river.....	\$10,587 43	
' works at Southport.....	2,500 00	
l of Middle Rock in the harbor of New Haven.....	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$176,407 26
		<hr/>
		898,843 25
		<hr/>
NEW YORK.		
fice, New York city.....		700,000 00
ze, New York city.....		382 20
ustom-house, &c., at—		
rk.....	195,426 91	
rk.....	1,105,313 57	
urk.....	125,943 92	
urg.....	9,141 75	
rg.....	71,425 17	
	<hr/>	
dock stores, New York city.....	100,000 00	
s and stores, New York city.....	4,353 15	
ise and wharf on Staten Island.....	15,070 85	
ng and repairing piers, wharves, and public on Staten Island.....	78,926 74	
	<hr/>	
ight-house at—		198,350 74
ell island.....	22,300 00	
r's island.....	12,999 00	
and.....	6,953 00	
land.....	3,838 00	
int.....	3,500 00	
a Point.....	1,599 00	
Neck.....	7,498 00	
harbor.....	10,250 00	
aptain's island.....	4,000 00	
on Rocks.....	3,113 00	
Point.....	5,250 00	
s Neck.....	16,477 40	
est bay.....	6,600 00	
nd inlet.....	46,999 96	
a reef.....	51,525 00	
oint.....	38,712 37	
oint.....	5,292 00	
oint, Hudson river.....	112 00	
Meadows.....	5,304 93	
t.....	4,905 00	
ies.....	4,439 00	
ile point.....	4,925 00	
ie.....	4,000 00	
ant.....	4,000 00	
ok island.....		
k channel.....		
n's bar.....		
nd.....		
e's Point.....	6,948 00	
wn.....		
Knoll.....	1,200 00	
all lights.....	737 83	
Point.....	29,849 00	
ck.....	1,979 97	
land Head.....	7,999 00	
u Roche.....	4,540 00	

EXPENDITURES IN EACH STATE

STATEMENT—Continued.

Windmill Point.....	\$8,000 00	
Ogdensburg.....	4,556 00	
Cross Over island.....		
Sunken Rock.....	5,993 00	
Rock island.....		
Tibbett's Point.....	7,707 00	
Galloo island.....	8,825 00	
Horse island.....	3,152 00	
Stony Point, Lake Ontario.....	2,931 00	
Oswego.....	17,858 00	
Big Sodus bay.....	6,413 00	
Genesee.....	3,294 00	
Niagara Fort.....	1,285 00	
Cattaraugus.....	973 75	
Horse Shoe reef.....	62,646 77	
Buffalo.....	10,600 00	
Dunkirk.....	12,924 00	
Silver creek.....	4,500 00	
Portland.....	3,500 00	
Salmon river.....	3,000 00	
Beacon at—		
Black Rock.....	600 00	
Romer shoal.....	38,968 00	
Fork of Long Island.....	3,000 00	
Charity shoals.....	5,000 00	
Sag Harbor.....	1,150 00	
Light-vessel at Sandy Hook.....	44,277 00	
Navy yard at—		
New York.....	6,088,894 24	\$598,498
Sackett's harbor.....	29,070 91	
Naval hospital at New York.....		6,117,965
Marine barracks at Brooklyn.....		450,139
Watervliet arsenal.....	671,112 39	30,331
Rome arsenal, (discontinued).....	44,653 98	
New York arsenal.....	86,444 73	
Fort Schuyler, East river.....	921,877 33	802,211
Fort at Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler.....	139,777 73	
Fort Columbus.....		
South Battery.....	309,110 21	
Governor's island.....		
Castle Williams.....		
Sea-wall for protection of Castle Williams.....	17,834 55	
Wharf at Governor's island.....	31,678 48	
Fort Gibson, Ellis's island.....	5,096 87	
Fort Wood and sea wall, Bedlow's island.....	231,129 74	
Fort Lafayette, at The Narrows.....	349,263 82	
Fort Hamilton, at The Narrows.....	639,327 08	
Fort Richmond, Staten Island.....	562,398 80	
Fort Tompkins, Staten Island.....	211,000 00	
Battery Hudson, Staten Island.....	25,615 78	
Battery Morton, Staten Island.....	3,508 07	
Purchase of site and defensive works on Staten Island.....	100,000 00	
Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain.....	313,586 93	
Fort Ontario, at Oswego.....	79,036 55	
Fort Niagara, mouth of Niagara river.....	70,345 40	
Fort Porter, near Buffalo.....	104,419 53	
Sundry expenditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications.....	4,574 67	
Military Academy at West Point: quarters, barracks, hospitals, academic buildings, storehouses, stables, &c.....		4,119,581
		965,412

STATEMENT—Continued.

Improving the—		
of Dunkirk.....	\$122,743 93	
of Buffalo.....	262,094 00	
of Black Rock.....	52,098 00	
of Oak Orchard creek.....	30,000 00	
se into Genesee river.....	178,395 00	
se into Big Sodus bay.....	153,620 00	
of Oswego.....	270,887 87	
's Harbor.....	6,000 00	
ater on Staten Island.....	19,500 00	
Improving the—		
ion of the Hudson river.....	420,000 00	
of Cattaraugus creek.....	57,410 00	
of Portland.....	55,466 00	
of Whitehall.....	33,000 00	
at the mouth of Black river.....	37,401 00	
ing the harbor at the mouth of Salmon river.....	50,000 00	
eam-dredge for Lake Ontario.....	20,000 00	
ng the harbor of Plattsburg.....	57,500 00	
eam-dredge for Lake Champlain.....	20,000 00	
ement of Sodus Bay, Cayuga county.....	10,000 00	
ement of the harbor of New York.....	20,000 00	
		\$1,876,115 80
		17,366,240 88
<hr/>		
NEW JERSEY.		
Custom-house, &c., at—		
Albony	159,907 05	
	3,087 16	
		162,994 21
g the building at Sandy Hook belonging to nited States.....		719 31
ight-house at—		
Long	11,515 00	
ook	8,605 00	
Bay	4,600 00	
mpkins	4,600 00	
Point	25,000 00	
take		
iver		
eacon	28,473 00	
oint beacon		
t	50,899 99	
beach	5,685 00	
l	52,614 00	
y	45,411 42	
river	4,815 00	
nd	4,993 00	
y	4,930 00	
seel at Five Fathom bank	16,584 00	
Mill reef	3,749 14	
eacons—		
unnel	6,000 00	
s channel	29,980 00	
annel		
y, Absecon bar	4,554 00	
		313,008 55
Sandy Hook, entrance to New York harbor.....		159,999 67
ng the harbor of New Brunswick	13,963 00	

EXPENDITURES IN EACH STATE

STATEMENT—Continued.

Improvement of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers.	\$10,000 00	
Improving Little Egg harbor.	23,500 00	

		\$47,463 00

		684,184 74
PENNSYLVANIA.		
United States mint at Philadelphia.	212,227 86	
Post office at Philadelphia.	273,692 71	
Custom-house at Philadelphia.	370,083 33	
Custom-house at Erie.	29,000 00	
Custom-house, &c., at Pittsburg.	109,666 87	

Purchase of a lot on Tinicum island, and erecting wharves and buildings thereon.	508,750 20	
Repairs of public property at the Lazaretto, Phila- delphia.	29,238 93	
Marine hospital at Pittsburg.	832 00	
Light-house at—	71,172 06	
Presque Isle.	8,386 00	
Fort Mifflin.	1,000 00	
Port Penn.	343 65	

Navy yard at Philadelphia.	9,729 65	
Naval asylum at Philadelphia.	1,632,472 41	
Marine barracks at Philadelphia.	390,428 30	
Alleghany arsenal.	16,895 13	
Frankford arsenal.	471,318 02	
	209,563 90	

Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia.	680,881 92	
Improving the harbor of—	86,028 03	
Erie.	212,981 23	
Chester.	10,000 00	
Marcus Hook.	5,000 00	

		227,981 23

		4,140,330 43
PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE.		
Improving the harbors of Chester, Marcus Hook, Port Penn, and Fort Mifflin.	38,413 00	

DELAWARE.		
Custom-house, &c., at Wilmington.	41,096 03	
Light-house at—		
Cape Henlopen.	18,679 00	
Delaware breakwater.	10,724 00	
Brandywine shoal.	113,179 63	
Mahon's river.	4,975 00	
Bombay Hook.	4,342 00	
Reedy island.	17,062 23	
Misspillion.	1,500 00	
Old Duck creek.	435 00	
Ship John shoals.	4,126 64	
Fenwick's island.	25,000 00	
Bower's reach.	615 00	
Cross ledge.	2,372 62	
Light-vessels at—		
Cross ledge.	41,502 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

wine.....	\$14,300 00	
tc., at Chester river.....	5,833 00	
		\$264,196 12
elaware, on the Delaware river.....		1,412,603 64
Improving the harbor of—		
tie	100,000 00	
gton.....	32,356 00	
re breakwater, Delaware bay	1,951,000 00	
ater on Reedy island.....	51,090 00	
		2,134,446 00
		3,852,341 78
		=====
MARYLAND.		
ouse at Baltimore		53,907 58
ice at Baltimore.....		299,659 61
house at Baltimore.....		450,514 38
arf and warehouse at Love's Point		15,161 27
lling the Lazaretto and wharf near Baltimore.....		30,000 00
urchased in pursuance of the act respecting antine and health laws, passed February 25, ; Baltimore.....		1,609 80
Light-house at—		
; Point	19,206 00	
ellers, (Fort Carroll)	1,500 00	
int.....	3,725 00	
land.....	6,300 00	
ookout.....	5,872 00	
oint.....	6,644 00	
Point.....	15,467 00	
Point.....	1,184 41	
oint.....	1,002 31	
's island.....	4,906 00	
's Point.....	7,332 00	
ury Point.....	3,260 00	
Point.....	7,999 00	
oot knoll.....	36,497 26	
to Point.....	2,520 00	
island	7,800 00	
Point.....	5,269 00	
r battery.....	4,999 00	
de Grace.....	4,600 00	
Point.....	4,530 00	
ton's island.....	4,888 00	
at Fort Washington.....	380 98	
Light-vessel at—		
; island.....	7,999 00	
; Point	12,900 00	
's straits	8,900 00	
Cedar Point.....	6,655 00	
Cedar Point.....	7,448 00	
		190,783 96
Academy at Annapolis		609,824 18
lle arsenal		115,711 94
Henry Baltimore harbor.....	148,233 91	
irroll, on Soller's Poin flats, near Baltimore.....	788,371 77	
adison, Annapolis harbor	45,626 11	
vern, Annapolis harbor	6,484 23	
shington, on the Potomac river.....	574,963 65	
expenditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications.....	209 24	
		1,563,291 91

EXPENDITURES IN EACH STATE

STATEMENT—Continued.

Deepening the harbor of Baltimore.....	\$55,000 00	
Improvement of the Patapsco river	20,000 00	
Steam-dredge for Chesapeake bay.....	20,000 00	
Improving the Susquehanna river.....	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$105,000 00
	<hr/>	
		3,444,464 63
	<hr/>	
VIRGINIA.		
Court-house at Alexandria.....		18,550 00
Jail in Alexandria county.....		11,699 16
Custom-house at Norfolk.....	255,406 08	
Custom-house, &c., at—		
Alexandria.....	81,104 60	
Petersburg.....	99,664 88	
Richmond.....	254,763 35	
Wheeling.....	117,239 02	
	<hr/>	
Marine hospital at Norfolk.....		808,177 93
Light-house at—		9,060 07
Assateague.....	6,971 00	
Pongoteague	9,448 77	
Hog island.....	9,587 00	
Cape Charles	47,940 00	
Cape Henry	10,050 00	
Old Point Comfort.....	8,399 00	
Craney island	7,000 00	
White shoal	999 29	
Point of shoals.....		
Deep-water shoals.....	20,998 00	
Jordan's Point		
Naval hospital	499 79	
Between Cone and Yeocomico rivers.....	688 00	
Cherrystone.....	9,932 00	
Black river.....	4,560 00	
York spit.....	14,999 00	
New Point Comfort.....	9,700 00	
Stingray Point.....	11,948 01	
Watt's island.....	5,765 00	
Jones's Point.....	4,977 77	
Light-vessel at—		
Willoughby spit.....	13,168 00	
Craney island	12,817 00	
York spit.....	6,500 00	
Wolf trap.....	6,842 00	
Windmill Point.....	10,000 00	
Bowler's rock	4,921 00	
Relief	7,524 00	
Beacon at Naylor's hole.....	46 25	
Fog-bells, &c., in Virginia.....	7,500 00	
	<hr/>	
Navy yard at Norfolk.....		253,780 88
Naval hospital at Norfolk		4,741,961 98
Marine barracks at Norfolk		388,512 70
Harper's Ferry armory.....		764 62
Bellona arsenal, (discontinued).....	192,825 81	
Fort Monroe arsenal	151,949 51	
	<hr/>	
Fort Monroe, Hampton roads.....	2,439,478 84	344,775 32
Road from Fort Monroe, and bridge over Mill creek.	6,776 04	

STATEMENT—Continued.

se of land near Fort Monroe	\$919 25	
rent wharf at Fort Monroe	7,000 00	
n well at Fort Monroe	7,006 00	
alhoun, Hampton Roads.....	1,902,503 38	
' expenditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications.....	1,822 65	
		\$4,365,506 16
ring the debouches of the Dismal Swamp.....	25,000 00	
rement of James and Appomattox rivers	45,000 00	
		70,000 00
		<u>12,820,990 52</u>
NORTH CAROLINA.		
mint at Charlotte	99,359 97	
house and post office at Raleigh	107 48	
house at Wilmington	57,039 75	
Marine hospital at—		
ke.....	8,927 07	
ngton.....	43,846 04	
Light-house at—		52,773 11
island.....	36,912 00	
Hatteras.....	54,999 00	
ke.....	11,300 00	
west Point Royal shoals.....	8,994 00	
ay between Cape Henry and Body's island.....	12,052 10	
xo Point.....	5,700 00	
ke marshes.....	15,348 55	
n.....	7,000 00	
s Point.....	9,929 00	
Lookout.....	57,000 00	
banks.....	6,000 00	
ll Point.....	6,652 00	
ear.....	16,614 00	
land.....	8,984 00	
creek.....	5,994 00	
s Point.....	3,344 00	
ell island.....	3,586 00	
Jetty range.....	5,610 00	
i island.....	5,999 00	
Light-vessel at—		
Hatteras.....	30,000 00	
ke.....	23,219 00	
shoal.....	10,762 00	
r island.....	4,755 00	
island.....	17,252 00	
river.....	9,271 00	
xo Point.....	9,600 00	
shoal.....	9,165 00	
ke island.....	4,778 00	
s Point.....	7,000 00	
span shoals.....	30,039 00	
shoe shoal.....	5,978 00	
at Cape Hatteras.....	1,499 00	
		445,315 60
Carolina arsenal.....		338,079 28
acon, and preservation of its site, Beaufort cor.....	466,058 70	
aswell, and preservation of its site, Cape Fear r.....	579,371 68	
y expenditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications.....	371 03	
		1,045,801 41

STATEMENT—Continued.

Improving Ocracoke inlet.....	\$132,750 00	
Improving Pamlico river below Washington.....	10,000 00	
Improving New river and the harbor of Beaufort.....	55,000 00	
Improving Cape Fear river.....	192,627 00	
Breakwater across Croatan sound.....	50,000 00	
Improving the harbor of Washington.....	5,000 00	
	—————	\$445,377 00
	—————	2,483,853 60
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Court-house and post office at Columbia.....	66 88	
Custom-house at Charleston.....	2,062,250 45	
Marine hospital at Charleston.....	38,735 77	
House and lot on Sullivan's island and wharf on Point Comfort.....	8,220 18	
Light-house at—		
Mount Pleasant.....	6,000 00	
Georgetown.....	26,545 16	
Fort Point.....	4,912 78	
Cape Romain.....	61,809 63	
Bull's bay.....	5,000 00	
Charleston.....	19,500 00	
Morris island.....	11,293 00	
Sullivan's island.....	7,358 00	
Fort Sumter.....	961 00	
Castle Pinckney.....	1,500 00	
The Battery.....	2,499 00	
Hunting island.....	23,999 00	
Hilton head.....	2,942 00	
Light-vessel at—		
Rattlesnake shoal.....	19,789 00	
Cape Romain.....	3,500 00	
Combahee bank.....	7,500 00	
Beacon at—		
North Edisto.....	1,620 00	
St. Helena sound.....	769 22	
Bell-buoy at Charleston.....	5,000 00	
	—————	218,497 79
Coal depot at Charleston.....	286 27	
Charleston arsenal.....	131,181 39	
Fort Moultrie, and preservation of its site, Charles- ton harbor.....	99,038 09	
Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor.....	906,649 10	
Fort Johnson, and preservation of its site, Charles- ton harbor.....	45,787 27	
Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor.....	55,697 15	
Dike to Drunken Dick shoal, for preservation of Sul- livan's island and site of Fort Moultrie.....	166,042 89	
Sundry expenditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications.....	177 17	
	—————	1,273,391 67
Improvement of the harbor of Charleston.....	50,000 00	
	—————	3,782,630 40
GEORGIA.		
Branch mint at Dahlonega.....	62,588 50	
Custom-house, &c., at Savannah.....	206,260 56	
Light-house at—		
Tybee.....	2,800 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Light-house at—		
in island.....	\$1,500 00	
Beds.....	4,921 00	
nd.....	5,902 00	
(Savannah). .	1,968 44	
and	18,678 92	
on's	15,000 00	
umberland island.....	16,000 00	
Light-vessel at—	22,300 00	
s Industry.....	7,290 00	
ue sound.....	27,708 00	
land knoll.....	7,585 00	
Beacons at—		
ne sound.....	1,206 00	
yster rock.....	3,905 00	
land.....	1,510 00	
ar.....	1,832 00	
ard site at Blythe island.....		\$140,101 36
arsenal.....		130,000 00
laski, at mouth of Savannah river.....	989,499 80	265,495 39
ckson, on Savannah river	141,337 24	
expenditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications.....	100 95	
ng bar at Brunswick harbor	10,000 00	1,130,937 99
ing the navigation of Savannah river.....	180,043 06	
ing the inland passage between St. Mary's, and St. John's, Fla.....	88,000 00	
		278,043 06
		2,213,426 86
<hr/>		
FLORIDA.		
buildings while a Territory of the United S.....		45,000 00
ourt-house and post office at—		
est.....	3,109 74	
ssee	66 10	
-house at Key West.....	6,125 00	3,175 84
-house, &c., at Pensacola	49,177 43	
arine hospital at—		55,302 43
est.....	25,571 00	
la.....	1,052 96	
k's	24,196 20	
		50,820 16
ight-house at—		
island	12,605 06	
n's river, &c.....	49,505 65	
ustine	6,091 00	
naveral.....	16,450 00	
to inlet	7,494 00	
inlet	60,858 98	
lorida.....	38,317 00	
rt reef	100,137 00	
nk.....	153,154 47	
ey.....	61,851 00	
est.....	31,691 00	
est Passage.....	12,000 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Light house at—		
Dry Tortugas.....	\$33,091 00	
Egmont	25,250 00	
St. Mark's	11,765 00	
Dog island.....	10,000 00	
Cape St. George.....	10,063 00	
St. Joseph's bay.....	10,000 00	
Southwest Cape, (Apalachicola bay)	25,813 18	
Cape St. Blas	40,000 00	
Pensacola	60,723 00	
Dry Tortugas harbor.....	12,288 88	
Cedar Keys	12,000 00	
St. Andrew's bay.....	717 68	
Light-vessel at—		
Carysfort reef	43,000 00	
Key West.....	10,000 00	
Beacon at—		
Love Key.....	2,410 00	
Rebecca shoal	25,000 00	
Ocklockonee shoal.....	6,594 43	
Beacon, &c., Apalachicola bay	3,499 00	
Beacon at—		
St. John's river.....	500 00	
Sea Horse reef.....	3,000 00	
Turtle harbor.....	1,500 00	
St. Mark's river.....	5,000 00	
Coast survey signals, &c., on coast of Florida.....	14,000 00	
Navy yard at Pensacola.....		\$916,370 33
Naval hospital at Pensacola.....		3,910,241 91
Coal depot at Key West		344,991 21
Apalachicola arsenal.....		47,513 69
Marine barracks at Pensacola.....		253,416 94
Fort Clinch, on Amelia island.....		76,212 87
Fort Marion and sea wall at St. Augustine.....	195,011 81	
Fort Taylor, at Key West.....	51,622 88	
Fort Jefferson, at Garden Key	1,246,381 24	
Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor.....	1,274,000 00	
Fort McRea, Pensacola harbor	807,681 13	
Fort Barrancas redoubt, and barracks.....	453,377 73	
Sundry expenditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications.....	531,781 93	
	553 53	
Improving the navigation of the river St. Mark's.....	37,030 00	4,560,410 25
Sea wall in the harbor of St. Augustine.....	3,000 00	
Improving the Och ochney river	5,000 00	
Improving the Escambia river	10,500 00	
Improving the navigation of Choctawhatchie river.....	5,000 00	
Improving the Choctawhatchie and Holmes rivers.....	10,000 00	
Removing obstructions n Apalachicola river.....	13,000 00	
Improving the harbor of Apalachicola.....	18,700 00	
Canal to connect Indian river and Mosquito lagoon	6,500 00	
		108,730 00
		10,372,185 63
ALABAMA.		
Custom-house, &c., at Mobile		423,784 50
Marine hospital at Mobile		51,540 00
Light house at—		
Sand island	44,900 00	
Mobile Point.....	23,750 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Light-house at—		
v Point	\$10,200 00	
n the Bethel ship	854 00	
Beacon at—		
land	4,576 00	
bay	3,500 00	
e Point	3,000 00	
oy, Mobile bay'	4,000 00	
Choctaw Pass	1,500 00	
Vernon arsenal		\$96,280 00
organ, Mobile Point, entrance to Mobile bay	1,253,738 24	263,855 66
tines, Dauphin island, entrance to Mobile bay	258,500 00	
defence of inner passes into Mobile bay	150 00	
expenditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications	4,552 52	
ing the channel through the Pass au Heron	18,000 00	1,516,940 76
ing the harbor of Mobile	207,997 60	
		225,997 60
		2,581,398 52
<hr/>		
MISSISSIPPI.		
ide accommodations for the United States		
s at Jackson	20,000 00	
for use of United States courts at Pontotoc	4,000 00	
24,000 00		
Marine hospital at—		
rg	67,525 16	
s	52,250 00	
119,775 16		
Light-house at—		
island	13,025 97	
scagoula	5,000 00	
and	12,000 00	
.....	9,845 00	
.....	4,426 00	
nd	7,491 80	
ristian	4,900 00	
ph's island	7,259 58	
ton's island	6,665 00	
ppi City	500 00	
71,113 35		
Ship island		114,000 00
ing Pascagoula river		25,500 00
354,388 51		
<hr/>		
LOUISIANA.		
mint at New Orleans		
-house at New Orleans		557,950 90
Marine hospital at—		3,012,617 11
reans	567,789 46	
ough	58,003 97	
625,793 43		
use at quarantine station		37,091 90
Boarding station at—		
l'Outre	12,000 00	
est Pass	3,500 00	
15,500 00		

EXPENDITURES IN EACH STATE

STATEMENT—Continued.

Light-house at—		
Proctorsville	\$3,000 00	
The Eiglets	5,000 00	
Bon Fouca	3,000 00	
Port Ponchartrain	6,000 00	
Beyou St. John	15,599 00	
New Canal	6,000 00	
Tchefuncte river	5,000 00	
Pass Manchac	15,853 00	
Chandeleur	25,146 00	
Pass à l'Outre	11,912 95	
South Pass	10,061 00	
Southwest Pass	48,993 97	
Northeast Pass	95,000 00	
Timbalier bay	15,000 00	
Ship shoal	90,511 54	
Southwest reef	18,349 87	
Shell Keys	29,999 00	
Sabine Pass	29,827 00	
Point de Fer	21,100 00	
Calcasieu	1,427 00	
Barrataria bay	11,271 38	
Amitie river	519 35	
Light-vessel at—		
Mouth of the Mississippi river	8,000 00	
Ship shoal	12,300 00	
Atchafalaya	6,553 00	
		\$495,423 (
		298,876)
Baton Rouge arsenal		
Fort St. Philip, on the Mississippi	280,597 34	
Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi	854,788 89	
Fort Pike, at the Rigolets	402,707 80	
Fort Macomb, (formerly Fort Wood,) at Chef Men- teur Pass	453,656 13	
Battery Bienvenue, at Bayou Bienvenue	132,931 61	
Tower Dupré, at Bayou Dupré	36,418 73	
Military defences at Proctor's Landing	150,214 73	
Fort Livingston, Barrataria bay	378,111 05	
Sundry expenditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications.	396 90	
		2,689,823 :
Removing obstructions in mouth of Mississippi river	690,000 00	
Improving the navigation of the Red river	525,800 00	
Constructing a harbor on Lake Ponchartrain near New Orleans	25,000 00	
		1,240,800
		8,973,875
TEXAS.		
Custom-house, &c , at Galveston		35,337
Light-house at—		
Bolivar Point	14,858 00	
Half Moon shoal		
Red Fish bar		
Clopper's bar		
Matagorda	15,545 00	
Saluria	500 00	
Half Moon reef	9,992 40	
Swash	9,991 49	
Aransas Pass	14,836 00	
Padre island		
Point Isabel	14,982 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Light-house at— ande	\$884 03	
Christi	4,992 84	
ton island	1,000 00	
pper Point	1,500 00	
vessel, Galveston	9,906 00	
beacons, Galveston	1,500 00	
at North Breaker	5,000 00	
on The Wreck, Galveston bay	300 00	
	—————	
arsenal	\$130,787 76	
t entrance into Galveston harbor	28,100 04	
ving the navigation of Colorado river.....	26,806 35	
	20,000 00	
	—————	
	241,031 77	
ARKANSAS.		
hospital at Napoleon	59,080 61	
Rock arsenal	134,530 61	
ving the navigation of the Arkansas river.....	160,000 00	
	—————	
	353,611 22	
MISSOURI.		
house, &c., at St. Louis	359,987 08	
hospital at St. Louis	87,647 00	
is arsenal	394,667 15	
ri arsenal	36,416 34	
	—————	
give direction to the current of the Mississ- river near St. Louis	431,083 49	
	75,000 00	
	—————	
	953,717 57	
KENTUCKY.		
house at Louisville	262,640 75	
Marine hospital at— ille	67,627 71	
h	58,320 77	
	—————	
	125,948 48	
	—————	
	388,589 23	
KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.		
ing the navigation of the Cumberland river Kentucky and Tennessee	155,000 00	
	—————	
TENNESSEE.		
house and post office at Memphis	99 90	
Custom-house, &c., at— ille	231 81	
lle	20,284 81	
	—————	
is arsenal, (cost \$24,095 93, sold in 1853 for 000)	20,516 12	
ving the navigation of the Tennessee river.....	50,000 00	
	—————	
	70,616 02	
	—————	

EXPENDITURES IN EACH STATE

STATEMENT—Continued.

OHIO.		
Custom-house, &c., at—		
Cleveland	\$168,236 30	
Cincinnati	291,502 00	
Sandusky	75,040 49	
Toledo	76,533 11	
		\$611,311 90
Marine hospital at—		
Cleveland	99,703 66	
Cincinnati	178,535 52	
		278,239 18
Light-house at—		
Conneaut	2,000 00	
Ashtabula	2,000 00	
Grand river	6,470 00	
Cleveland	4,997 00	
Black river	15,204 86	
Vermillion	8,143 00	
Huron	15,799 00	
Port Clinton	3,389 00	
Cedar Point	4,231 00	
Sandusky	14,032 00	
Green island	4,999 00	
West Sister	3,992 00	
Turtle island	28,192 00	
Maumee bay	5,960 83	
Beacon at—		
West end Lake Erie	3,000 00	
Cuyahoga pier	4,970 00	
		122,379 69
Improving the navigation of the—		
Huron river	55,773 71	
Black river	68,204 77	
Improving the harbor of Cleveland	179,413 15	
Improvement of the harbor of—		
Grand river	75,598 29	
Ashtabula	79,149 75	
Improving the navigation of—		
Conneaut creek	58,305 65	
Cunningham creek	19,781 12	
Improving the harbor of—		
Sandusky City	30,000 00	
Vermillion	53,626 57	
Steam-dredge for Lake Erie	20,000 00	
		639,853 01
		1,651,783 78
INDIANA.		
Court-house and post office at Indianapolis	114,710 44	
Marine hospital at Evansville	57,730 33	
Salt works near the Wabash	14,881 59	
Light-house at Michigan City	8,511 52	
Improving the harbor of Michigan City	155,733 69	
		351,567 46
ILLINOIS.		
Court-house and post office at Springfield	7,113 40	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Custom-house, &c., at— go.....	\$361,647 26	
ia.....	77,872 44	
		\$439,519 70
Marine hospital at— go.....	57,436 67	
ia.....	48,202 93	
		105,639 60
Light-house at— net.....	1,000 00	
go.....	81,517 16	
Fort, (Waukegan).....	4,733 00	
Report.....	5,000 00	
Clinton.....	4,604 92	
		96,855 08
aving the harbor of Chicago.....	267,601 00	
ovement of the navigation of the Illinois river.....	30,000 00	
ovement of the harbor of Waukegan.....	15,000 00	
		312,601 00
		961,728 78
MICHIGAN.		
m-house, &c., at Detroit.....		192,937 00
ie hospital at Detroit.....		101,258 64
rs, &c., to court-house at Detroit.....		890 13
Light-house at— oe.....	15,190 00	
ltar.....	4,506 00	
juda.....	2,250 00	
y island.....	2,250 00	
mill Point.....	4,844 00	
air flats.....	34,998 00	
Gratiot.....	10,750 00	
aux Barques.....	4,218 00	
ra Point.....	5,000 00	
ty island.....	519 35	
aw bay.....	4,980 00	
der Bay island.....	8,333 00	
ir.....	4,881 00	
ue Isle.....	4,456 00	
Blanc.....	9,294 00	
oigan.....	3,461 00	
creek.....	4,000 00	
oshance.....	65,445 00	
galee.....	3,985 00	
er Island harbor.....	6,000 00	
er island.....	9,959 00	
i Traverse.....	8,292 00	
Manitou.....	4,567 00	
Betsey.....	5,000 00	
egon.....	2,958 00	
l river.....	4,761 00	
nazoo.....	5,000 00	
seph's.....	4,039 00	
Buffalo.....	5,458 00	
on river.....	1,927 21	
river.....	9,475 00	
du Morts.....	3,354 00	
watomie.....	5,789 00	
Iroquois.....	5,000 00	

EXPENDITURES IN EACH STATE

STATEMENT—Continued.

Light-house at—	
White Fish Point.....	\$8,290 00
Grand island.....	5,000 00
Marquette.....	4,975 00
Portage river.....	5,000 00
Manitou.....	7,440 00
Copper harbor.....	4,992 00
Eagle harbor.....	3,956 00
Eagle river.....	3,997 44
Ontonagon.....	4,890 00
Round island.....	3,999 75
South Black river.....	2,037 42
Rock island.....	5,000 00
Au Sable.....	2,617 84
Point Peninsula.....	727 94
Sand Point, (Bay du Noquet)	101 60
Old Fort Mackinac.....	1,948 62
Fort Austin.....	959 54
La Pointe.....	5,000 00
Light-vessel, Mackinaw straits.....	7,500 00
Detroit arsenal.....	\$353,372 71
Fort Wayne, near Detroit.....	153,114 25
Sundry expenditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications.....	
	176,108 34
	160 16
	176,268 50
Pier at La Plaisance bay.....	19,603 07
Improvement of the harbor of New Buffalo.....	8,000 00
Improving River Raisin harbor.....	124,000 00
Improving the harbor of St. Joseph.....	141,113 00
Improving the navigation of St. Mary's river	100,000 00
Improving Black Lake harbor.....	8,000 00
Improving Grand River harbor.....	2,000 00
Improving Clinton river.....	5,000 00
Improvement of the navigation of St. Clair flats.....	65,000 00
Steam dredge for Lake Michigan.....	20,000 00
	492,716 07
WISCONSIN.	
Public buildings while a Territory.....	46,758 38
Court-house and post office at Madison.....	79 25
Custom-house, &c., at Milwaukee.....	173,351 36
Light-house at—	
Southport, (Kenosha).....	3,882 00
Root river, (Racine).....	4,843 00
Milwaukee.....	15,432 00
Port Washington.....	5,451 00
Sheboygan.....	5,000 00
Manitowoc.....	5,315 00
Bayley's harbor.....	5,000 00
Tall Point.....	3,954 00
Fond du Lac.....	2,520 82
Winnebago.....	4,876 98
Port Ulao.....	811 52
Portage.....	737 83
	57,824 15
Improving the harbor of—	
Southport.....	37,500 00
Milwaukee.....	65,000 00
Racine.....	22,500 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Improving the harbor of—		
woc.....	\$8,000 00	
gan.....	10,000 00	
Winnebago lake.....	500 00	
		\$143,500 00
		421,513 14
IOWA.		
buildings while a Territory.....		56,286 72
house, &c , at Dubuque.....		86,439 73
hospital at Burlington.....		27,590 59
ring the harbor of Dubuque.....	29,500 00	
vement of Rock river and Des Moines rapids, the Mississippi river.....	300,000 00	
		329,500 00
		499,817 04
MINNESOTA.		
buildings, (territorial).....		106,320 79
Light-house at—		
ota Point.....	2,720 00	
ay.....	782 56	
Marias.....	737 83	
		4,240 39
		110,561 18
KANSAS.		
buildings, (territorial).....		49,544 84
sworth arsenal.....		6,200 00
		55,744 84
CALIFORNIA.		
mint at San Francisco		290,000 00
house at Monterey, (acquired by conquest).....		
house, &c., at San Francisco		757,456 68
ser's stores at San Francisco.....		92,556 95
hospital at San Francisco.....		224,000 00
Light-house at—		
Loma.....	35,823 19	
is	34,730 00	
y Point	34,730 00	
Pinos	34,730 00	
ues	35,600 44	
Barbara.....	10,341 22	
Conception.....	35,409 24	
Bonita	24,410 83	
oldt	4,931 34	
at City.....	14,980 51	
Cruz and Anacapa	30,712 00	
dro.....	1,739 28	
Lobos.....	7,391 29	
de los Reyes	7,723 37	
ay	4,730 00	
cino.....	15,887 25	

EXPENDITURES IN EACH STATE

STATEMENT—Continued.

Buena Ventura, &c.....	\$4,520 60	
Beacon at North Spit, Humboldt harbor.....	1,519 21	
		\$339,909 77
Navy yard at Mare island		3,297,065 96
Benicia arsenal		248,960 84
Fort at Fort Point, entrance to San Francisco bay	1,643,833 00	
Fort at Alcatraz island, San Francisco bay	921,863 35	
Purchase of site and additional defences at San Francisco	3,000 00	
Examination of Pacific coast in reference to defence.....	6,000 00	
Sundry expenditures for repairs, &c., of fortifications.....	13 00	
		2,574,709 35
Constructing a levee across San Diego river		30,000 00
		7,854,659 55
OREGON.		
Public buildings while a Territory	33,555 74	
Penitentiary, (territorial).....	60,000 00	
		93,555 74
Custom-house, &c., at Astoria.....		61 57
Light-house at Umpqua		25,007 00
		118,624 31
TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.		
Public buildings.....		49,996 34
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.		
Public buildings.....	71,811 26	
Penitentiary	19,987 27	
		91,798 53
UTAH TERRITORY.		
Public buildings.....	20,000 00	
Penitentiary	44,998 90	
		64,998 90
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.		
Public buildings.....		5,000 00
Light-house at—		
Cape Hancock.....	25,007 00	
Cape Flattery	24,995 68	
New Dungeness	25,007 00	
Cape Shoalwater.....	24,999 89	
Blunt's island.....	24,948 95	
Red Bluff, (Whidby's island).....	19,599 81	
		144,558 33
Vancouver arsenal.....		14,483 40
		164,041 73
The following expenditures are chargeable to the States through which the rivers named pass:		
Improving the Mississippi river above the mouth of the Ohio, and the Missouri river.....	100,000 00	
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	585,000 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Improving the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers.	\$ 523,000 00	
Improving the Ohio river above the falls.....	280,000 00	
Improving the Ohio river below the falls at Louisville, and the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers	430,000 00	
Construction of snag boats, dredge-boats, and machinery to be used on the western rivers.....	150,000 00	
		\$ 2,068,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Maine	2,680,243 59
New Hampshire	2,372,058 11
Vermont	413,449 57
Massachusetts	11,026,625 34
Rhode Island	2,176,082 39
Connecticut	898,843 25
New York	17,366,240 88
New Jersey	684,184 74
Pennsylvania	4,140,330 43
Pennsylvania and Delaware	38,413 00
Delaware	3,852,341 78
Maryland	3,444,464 63
Virginia	12,820,990 52
North Carolina	2,483,853 60
South Carolina	3,782,630 40
Georgia	2,213,426 86
Florida	10,372,185 63
Alabama	2,581,398 52
Mississippi	354,388 51
Louisiana	8,973,875 68
Texas	241,031 77
Arkansas	353,611 22
Missouri	953,717 57
Kentucky	388,589 23
Kentucky and Tennessee	155,000 00
Tennessee	70,616 02
Ohio	1,651,783 78
Indiana	351,567 46
Illinois	961,728 78
Michigan	1,470,557 30
Wisconsin	421,513 14
Iowa	499,817 04
Minnesota	110,561 18
Kansas	55,744 84
California	7,854,659 55
Oregon	118,624 31
Territory of Nebraska	49,996 34
Territory of New Mexico	91,798 53
Utah Territory	64,998 90
Washington Territory	164,041 73
Expenditures for improvements of the western rivers, chargeable to the States through which the rivers pass.....	2,068,000 00
	111,773,986 12

F. BIGGER, *Register*.TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, April 9, 1861.



PROTECTION OF THE COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY.

L E T T E R

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO

The protection of the revenue and the commerce of the country against the pirates that now infest our seas.

JULY 18, 1861.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 17, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the "Secretary of the Treasury to employ immediately a sufficient force to protect our commerce from the pirates that now infest our seas."

The Secretary desires always to perform promptly whatever duty the House of Representatives may see fit to require of him; and he regrets therefore the necessity of observing, in relation to the request expressed in the resolution, that there are no means at his disposal or the accomplishment of the important ends proposed.

The vessels belonging to the revenue marine are, for the most part, quite inefficient. The most signal exception is that of the steamer "Harriet Lane;" and this vessel was some time since transferred to and still remains under the control of the Secretary of the Navy. The remaining vessels are not sufficient for the adequate protection of the revenue, much less the protection of our commerce.

The Secretary has already recommended to the House, through the proper committee, the increase of the revenue service, which seems to be indispensable for its proper objects; and he will use his best endeavors to employ whatever force may be placed at his disposal, not only for the security of the revenue, but, so far as practicable, for the objects indicated in the resolution.

He respectfully submits, however, to the better judgment of the House whether the injunction contained in the resolution can be adequately complied with otherwise than through the Department of the Navy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. G. A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.



DESTRUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES VESSELS AND
OTHER PROPERTY AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

LETTER



FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of July 16, 1861, the correspondence relative to the destruction of the United States vessels and other property at the navy yard at Norfolk, Virginia.

JULY 23, 1861 —Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 22, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th instant, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the House any "information in his possession relative to the destruction of the United States vessels and other property at the navy yard at Norfolk, including copies of orders for the removal of the vessels, and the report of the commandant of the navy yard, and any correspondence relative to the same," and in compliance therewith to transmit the accompanying papers, numbered from 1 to 11, inclusive.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. G. A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List of papers.

No. 1, April 10, 1861.—Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Mc-
Cauley, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard.

No. 2, April 12, 1861.—Same to same.

No. 3, April 16, 1861.—Commodore McCauley to the Secretary of the Navy.

No. 4, April 16, 1861.—Secretary of the Navy to Commodore McCauley.

No. 5, April 16, 1861.—Secretary of the Navy to Flag-Officer Pendergrast, commanding home squadron.

No. 6, April 17, 1861.—Secretary of the Navy to Commodore McCauley.

No. 7, April 12, 1861.—Secretary of the Navy to B. F. Isherwood, engineer-in-chief of the navy.

No. 8, April 18, 1861.—Engineer-in-Chief Isherwood to the Secretary of the Navy.

No. 9, April 18, 1861.—Secretary of the Navy to Commodore H. Paulding.

No. 10, April 24, 1861.—Commodore Paulding to the Secretary of the Navy, with enclosures; also, report of Captain Charles Wilkes to Commodore Paulding.

No. 11, April 25, 1861.—Commodore McCauley to the Secretary of the Navy.

No. 1.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April 10, 1861.*

SIR: In view of the peculiar condition of the country and of events that have already transpired, it becomes necessary that great vigilance should be exercised in guarding and protecting the public interests and property committed to your charge. It is, therefore, deemed important that the steamer "Merrimack" should be in condition to proceed to Philadelphia or to any other yard, should it be deemed necessary, or in case of danger from unlawful attempts to take possession of her, that she may be placed beyond their reach.

Indeed, it is desirable that all the shipping and stores should be attended to, and should you think an additional force necessary, or that other precautions are required, you will immediately apprise the department. In the mean time, exercise your own judgment in discharging the responsibility that rests on you.

It is desirable that there should be no steps taken to give needless alarm; but it may be best to order most of the shipping to sea or other stations.

Please keep the department advised of the condition of affairs, and of any cause for apprehension, should any exist.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

Captain C. S. McCauley,

Commandant of Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

No. 2.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April 12, 1861.*

SIR : The department desires to have the Merrimack removed from the Norfolk to the Philadelphia navy yard with the utmost despatch. The engineer-in-chief, B. F. Isherwood, has been ordered to report to you for the purpose of expediting the duty, and you will have his suggestions for that end carried promptly into effect.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Com. CHAS. S. McCUALEY,
Commandant Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

No. 3.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
Navy Yard, Gosport, April 16, 1861.

SIR : I have the honor to inform the department that the steam frigate "Merrimack" may now be taken and used for temporary service as soon as the necessary equipments can be put on board ; all that is required to be done to the hull, for temporary service, will probably be completed by to-morrow evening.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. McCUALEY,
Commandant.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 4.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April 16, 1861.*

SIR : The events which have transpired since my confidential communication to you of the 10th instant impose additional vigilance and care in protecting the public property under your charge, and placing the vessels and stores, if necessary, beyond jeopardy. Referring to my letter of the 10th, you will continue to carry out the instructions therein contained. The engineer-in-chief, B. F. Isherwood, who was despatched to Norfolk to aid in putting the Merrimack in condition to be moved, reports that she will be able to take her departure on Thursday. It may not be necessary, however, that she should leave at that time, unless there is immediate danger pending. But no time should be lost in getting her armament on board ; and you will also place the more valuable public property, ordnance, stores, &c., on

shipboard, so that they can at any moment be moved beyond the reach of seizure. With diligence on your part, it is not anticipated that any sudden demonstration can be made which will endanger either the vessels or stores. The Plymouth and Dolphin should, however, be placed beyond danger of immediate assault at once, if possible. The Germantown can receive on board stores and ordnance from the yard, and be towed out by the Merrimack if an assault is threatened. Men have been ordered from New York to man and assist in moving the vessels; but recent demands have left an insufficient number to meet the requisition. Under these circumstances, should it become necessary, Com. Pendergrast will assist you with men from the Cumberland. You will please to submit this letter, and my confidential communication of the 10th, to Com. Pendergrast, who will assist and co-operate with you in carrying the views of the department into effect. As it is difficult at this distance to give instructions in detail, the department has thought proper to despatch Com. Paulding to Norfolk, who will be the bearer of this communication, and explain to yourself and Com. Pendergrast the views and purposes of the department. You will be pleased to advise with him freely and fully as to your duties and the interests of the government in the present threatening emergency. The vessels and stores under your charge you will defend at any hazard, repelling by force, if necessary, any and all attempts to seize them, whether by mob violence, organized effort, or any assumed authority.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

Com. C. S. McCauley,
Norfolk, Virginia.

No. 5.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1861.

SIR: A state of things has arisen which renders the immediate departure of the Cumberland, as originally intended, inexpedient. Events of recent occurrence, and the threatening attitude of affairs in some parts of our country, call for the exercise of great vigilance and energy at Norfolk. Confidential communications have been heretofore made to Commodore McCauley on these subjects, which he will submit to you, and Commodore Paulding, who brings this letter to you, will verbally and more in detail explain the views of the department. Please to advise freely and fully with both these gentlemen, and co-operate with them in defending the vessels and public property at the navy yard. As there is an insufficiency of men in the service at that station for moving the vessels, it may become necessary to render assistance from the force under your command.

Until further orders the departure of the Cumberland to Vera Cruz will be deferred. In the meantime you will lend your assistance, and that of your command, towards putting the vessels now in the yard in condition to be moved, placing the ordnance and ordnance stores on

board for moving, and, in case of invasion, insurrection, or violence of any kind, to suppress it, repelling assault by force, if necessary. The Cumberland can render effective service, and it is deemed fortunate that the government is enabled to avail itself of your service, and that of your command, at this juncture, at Norfolk.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

Com. G. J. PENDERGRAST,

Commanding U. S. Sloop Cumberland, Norfolk, Virginia.

No. 6.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April 17, 1861.*

SIR: Should it be deemed advisable, it will be well to send the Plymouth to Annapolis at the earliest practicable period. Captain Blake thinks it proper to have her there for defence. Her complement consists of about one hundred and thirty officers and men. Can that number be spared at this time? Please use your discretion in the matter, and confer with Commodore Paulding on the subject.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

Commodore C. S. McCauley,

Norfolk, Va.

No. 7.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April 12, 1861.*

SIR: Proceed to Norfolk, Va., and report to Commodore McCauley for such duty as he may direct. Upon its completion you will return to Washington and resume your duties.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Engineer-in-Chief B. T. ISHERWOOD,

Washington, D. C.

No. 8.

OFFICE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, U. S. N.,

April 18, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to your order of April 12, I proceeded to Portsmouth, Va., arriving on the Sunday morning following. I immediately sought the chief engineer of the navy yard, Mr. Robert Danby, and with him called on Commodore McCauley, to whom I presented

my orders and the letter of introduction to him from the department, in relation to preparing the steam frigate "Merrimack" at once for sea and despatching her to the Philadelphia navy yard. He directed me to take whatever measures I deemed proper for expediting the work. On leaving him I went on board the "Merrimack" and made a careful examination of the machinery. The engines were in a wretched state, all the braces were out of the boilers, having been removed with a view to the substitution of other and larger ones, and the entire machinery was in a disabled condition.

After the survey was completed, and the amount of work ascertained that was required to be done (which was considerable) to put the machinery in a state to steam to Philadelphia, the foremen of the boiler makers and of the machinists were directed to employ, in the course of the day, as many men as could work upon it, and to commence on Monday morning, which was done, and the work continued to be steadily urged, day and night, without an hours' intermission, until Wednesday afternoon, when everything was ready. The coal and engineer stores had been taken on board during this time, and forty-four firemen and coal heavers engaged for the trip.

On Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, I called, in company with Chief Engineer Danby, on Commodore McCauley, reported the machinery ready for steam, informed him that forty-four firemen and coal-heavers had been engaged and were ready to go on board, and asked him if I should fire up at once. He replied, not that afternoon, adding that if I had steam on the next morning it would be time enough.

Accordingly, a regular engine-room watch was kept during the night and the fires were started at daybreak.

About 9 a. m. I called on the commodore and reported the engineer department ready for leaving; that the chief engineer, Danby, the assistant engineers, the firemen, and the coal heavers, were all on board, with steam up and the engines working at the wharf. The only thing wanting was his order to cast loose and go. He then, to my great surprise and dissatisfaction, informed me that he had not yet decided to send the vessel, but would let me know further in the course of a few hours. I called his attention to the fact that the instructions of the department were peremptory to send her, and expressed the opinion she would pass any obstructions the enemy could have placed in the channel without feeling them, adding that if he delayed a few hours the vessel would have to remain another day, and that during the night the obstructions would doubtless be increased. To this he replied as before, that he would determine in the course of the day.

On leaving him, I requested Commander Alden to go on board with me, and pointing out to him the engineers, firemen, and coal heavers assembled in the engine-room, steam being up and the engines working at the wharf, I told him that so far as the engineer department was concerned, the vessel was ready to go, and that my part was done.

About 2 p. m. I again called on the commodore, when he informed me that he had decided to retain the vessel, and directed me to draw the fires. I once more asked his attention to the peremptory nature of the orders of the department, and expressed my conviction, that

the vessel could then be taken out with perfect safety, volunteering earnestly my advice that the attempt should be immediately made, and with the sloop-of-war "Germantown" in tow. He replied by reiterating his previous declaration, that he should retain the vessel.

Nothing then remained for me to do but to request him to put his indorsement on my orders, which he did, and to return to Washington and report the facts.

With the highest respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
B. F. ISHERWOOD,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

No. 9.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 18, 1861.

SIR: You are directed to proceed forthwith to Norfolk and take command of all the naval forces there afloat.

With the means placed at your command, you will do all your power to protect and place beyond danger the vessels and property belonging to the United States. On no account should the arms and munitions be permitted to fall into the hands of insurrectionists, or those who would wrest them from the custody of the government; and should it finally become necessary, you will, in order to prevent that result, destroy the property.

In carrying into effect these orders, you are invested with full power to command the services of the entire naval force, and you will, if necessary, repel force by force in carrying out these instructions. It is understood that the War Department will detail Colonel Richard Delafield, or some other competent officer, with a command, to aid and assist in protecting and guarding the yard and property at Gosport and vicinity, and you will co-operate with that officer in this object.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Com. HIRAM PAULDING,
Washington, D. C.

No. 10.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 24, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the accompanying report and copies of orders issued by me during my absence under your order of April 19.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. PAULDING, *Captain.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 19th inst., I embarked in the steamer Pawnee, and with one hundred marines, sent on board from headquarters, arrived on the afternoon of the following day at Fortress Monroe.

Captain Wright, of the engineer corps, sent under orders from General Scott, waited upon Colonel Dimmick, and obtained the services of Colonel Wardruth's regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, and at 8 p. m. we were at the Gosport navy yard.

As soon as I communicated with Flag-Officer McCauley, I ascertained that all the officers in public employment here, being southern men, had tendered their resignations and abandoned their duty. The workmen, on the preceding day, had absented themselves from the usual muster, and such people as came into the yard clandestinely possessed themselves of the arms belonging to the government.

An angry feeling towards the government was known to exist amongst the people of Portsmouth and Norfolk. Many were enrolled in military companies, and a force of some two or three thousand men were said to be assembled for the purpose of taking the navy yard, when their preparations were completed.

The powder of the government had been taken from the magazine near Norfolk, and reports were circulated of batteries being established along the shore approaches to the navy yard. At two different points, where the main channel is narrow, at Craney Island, and Sewell's Point, numerous hulks and other obstructions were sunk, three of the light-boats having been used for that purpose, and the work was still going on, each day rendering the difficulty of the passage greater; the object being to prevent the men-of-war at the navy yard from leaving the port.

The "Merrimack" steamer, of fifty guns, had been fully repaired, and with the exception of her battery and storage of her hold, was ready to put to sea. When orders were given a few days previous to take her under the shears to put her guns on board, the order was countermanded, upon the representation of certain parties that such a proceeding would certainly bring on a collision with the people outside of the yard, and nothing further was done.

The sloop-of-war "Germantown" was alongside of the yard, completely equipped for sea, requiring nothing more than a crew.

The "Plymouth" sloop, also of twenty guns, was in a similar state of preparation, and a few hours would have placed the "Dolphin" in a condition to have gone to sea.

The guns in the yard and at St. Helena, with the exception of about 200, had been spiked, as well as all on board the ships, except five heavy guns on a side on board the "Pennsylvania." The shells of these were drawn after my arrival, and they were also spiked.

The estimated number of ordnance of all calibres at this place is about three thousand, and of these some three hundred are the latest patterns of Dahlgren guns, some of large calibre. They could not be removed, and there was no effectual means of rendering the Dahlgren guns wholly unserviceable. One hundred men worked for

an hour with sledge hammers, and such was the tenacity of the iron that they did not succeed in breaking a single trunnion.

In carrying out the orders of the department, it was my intention to have placed the vessels named in the channel to protect it from further obstruction, and at my convenience take them under the guns of Fortress Monroe, or send them to sea, as might be most expedient.

Greatly to my regret, however, I found that these vessels had all been scuttled about two or three hours before my arrival, and were sinking so fast that they could not be saved.

In view of this condition of things, there was but two alternatives presented to my mind. The first, to leave the navy yard and ships in the hands of people hostile to the government, for it was apparent that the yard could not be held by our available means of defence, or, using the power with which I was invested, destroy the public property of every description. I was not long in adopting the latter expedient, and when all the arrangements were made and the tide served to remove the frigate "Cumberland," I took her in tow, and when she was out of danger from the fire, gave the concerted signal, and in a few minutes afterwards the ships and buildings in the yard were in flames. Lieutenant Henry A. Wise was charged with burning the ships, and no officer could have performed the duty more efficiently.

The dry dock was mined, and this duty was assigned to Captain Wright, of the engineers, and Commander Rodgers, of the navy. It is a source of deep regret to me that neither of these gentlemen reached the boat with which Captain Wilkes was charged to bring off the parties who were operating in the yard. Of this service Captain Wilkes had the superintendence. I trust that these gentlemen may have made their way into the country, and will thus escape. Both are men of distinguished merit, and it is much to be regretted that the government should be deprived of their services even for a brief period. Having anchored the "Cumberland" above the barrier at Sewell's Point, the "Pawnee" proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where she landed Colonel Wardruth and his regiment. To him and his men my thanks are due for their manly and military bearing under circumstances of great discomfort, and doubt not that a just reliance may be placed upon their gallantry and patriotism. At Fortress Monroe I found the steamer "Keystone State," of Philadelphia, in command of Lieutenant Maxwell Woodhull, who in less than forty-eight hours from the date of his orders had chartered, manned, and armed his vessel and arrived at the point of his destination.

Without the aid of these powerful steamers we should have been greatly embarrassed, and the Cumberland placed in immediate peril.

Soon after my arrival at the navy yard a flag of truce came from General Taliaferro, commanding the military forces of Virginia. The purport of his message was, "that, to save the effusion of blood, the general would permit the Cumberland to leave the port unmolested, if the destruction of the public property should be discontinued." To this I responded that any act of violence on their part would devolve upon them the consequences.

In coming out with the Cumberland she brought-up in crossing the wrecks off Sewall's Point, and hung for some hours, and was finally

dragged off by the chartered tugs "Yankee" and "Keystone State." I have instructed Flag-Officer Pendergrast to anchor in mid-channel off Fortress Monroe until the pleasure of the department shall be made known to him, believing it important to have a watch kept upon certain armed steamers said to have made their appearance in that vicinity. The "Pawnee" and "Keystone State" left Fortress Monroe at 7½ a. m. on the 22d, and arrived at the Washington navy yard at about 2 p. m. this day.

The officers who served under my command in the performance of the duty devolved upon me have a claim upon the respectful consideration of the government for the intelligence, energy, and patriotism with which they gave me their support and assistance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. PAULDING,

Com'g U. S. naval forces in the waters of Virginia, pro tem.

Hon. GIDEON WELLIS,
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEYSTONE STATE,
Hampton Roads, April 22, 1861.

SIR: I have to request that you will transfer to the "Pawnee," Commander S. C. Rowan, from the crew of the receiving ship "Pennsylvania," now on board the "Cumberland," six seamen and six ordinary seamen, fill up deficiency in your own crew, and send the residue on board the steam-tug "Yankee" to the United States Steamer "North Carolina," at New York, provided the master will undertake to deliver them on his arrival alongside of that vessel.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. PAULDING,
Commanding U. S. naval forces in the waters of Virginia.

Flag-Officer G. J. PENDERGRAST,
Commanding Home Squadron.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEYSTONE STATE,
April 22, 1861.

SIR: You will transfer to this vessel for passage to Washington city the marines, with their arms, ammunition, &c., received on board the "Pawnee," from the receiving ship "Pennsylvania," at Norfolk, Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. PAULDING,
Commanding the naval forces in the waters of Virginia.

Commander STEPHEN C. ROWAN,
Commanding United States Steamer Pawnee.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "KEYSTONE STATE,"

April 22, 1861.

SIR: You will transfer to this vessel Major Edelin and his command of marines for passage to Washington city.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PAULDING,

Commanding U. S. naval forces in the waters of Virginia.

Flag-Officer G. J. PENDERGRAST,

Commanding Home Squadron.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "KEYSTONE STATE,"

April 22, 1861.

SIR: You will report yourself to Commander Rowan, on board the United States steamer "Pawnee," for a passage to Washington city. On your arrival you will report yourself to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PAULDING,

Commanding U. S. naval forces in the waters of Virginia.

Lieut. E. G. PARROTT, U. S. N.,

United States Steamer "Cumberland."

UNITED STATES STEAMER "KEYSTONE STATE,"

April 22, 1861.

SIR: On your arrival in the "Pawnee" at Washington city, you will report yourself, with your command, to Colonel Harris, at headquarters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PAULDING,

Commanding U. S. naval forces in the waters of Virginia.

Lieutenant A. S. NICHOLSON,

United States Marine Corps, United States Steamer Pawnee.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "KEYSTONE STATE,"

April 22, 1861.

SIR: You will take passage in the steamer Yankee for New York, and proceed thence to Philadelphia.

On your arrival you will report yourself, by letter, to the honorable Secretary of the Navy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PAULDING,

Commanding U. S. naval forces in the waters of Virginia.

Commander JAMES ALDEN, U. S. N.,

United States Steamer Cumberland.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "KEYSTONE STATE,"
Washington City, April 23, 1861.

SIR: You will proceed to New York and report yourself, by letter, to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PAULDING,

Commanding U. S. naval forces in the waters of Virginia.

Com. J. W. LIVINGSTON,
United States Navy.

STEAM TUG "KEYSTONE STATE,"
Off Sail's Point, Va., April 22, 1861.

SIR: I send a pilot to the Cumberland, and you will, when the tide serves, get under way and anchor in mid-channel off Fortress Monroe until the further pleasure of the department is known. I am informed that one or more armed vessels have been seen in this vicinity coming from James river, and would suggest to you the importance of vigilance in the detention of all such vessels. Be pleased to send on board this steamer the arms and ammunition sent on board the Cumberland from the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, for safe-keeping.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PAULDING,

Commanding the naval forces in the waters of Virginia.

Flag-Officer G. J. PENDERGRAST,
Commanding Home Squadron.

NOTE.—Vessels of all descriptions carrying arms or armed men not belonging to the government of the United States.

List of officers attached to and found on duty at the navy yard, Norfolk, Virginia, and on board the receiving ship "Pennsylvania," on the night of the 20th April, 1861.

Flag-Officer Charles S. McCauley, commandant of the station.

Commander John W. Livingston, commander in the yard, recently reported for duty.

Lieutenant Colonel James Edelin, United States marine corps, commander marine guard of yard.

Lieutenant T. B. Edelin, United States army.

Lieutenant E. Donaldson, United States navy, senior officer remaining on board the "Pennsylvania."

Lieutenant John Irwin, United States navy, receiving ship "Pennsylvania," just arrived.

Lieutenant W. N. Allen, United States navy, volunteer on board the "Pennsylvania."

Surgeon J. Rudenstein, of the "Pennsylvania."
Sailmaker Thomas, of the "Pennsylvania."

Lieutenant A. A. Semmes, United States navy, temporarily in command of the brig "Dolphin."

List of officers attached to the Norfolk naval station who resigned.

Commanders.—R. G. Robb, J. R. Tucker, Thomas R. Porter, and Arthur Sinclair.

Lieutenants.—C. B. Poindexter, G. T. Sinclair, C. F. M. Spottswood, and William Sharp.

Surgeons.— — Sinclair and R. F. Mason.

First Lieutenant A. N. Baker, United States marine corps.

List of persons who deserted.

Captain J. C. Rich, United States marine corps, of the "Pennsylvania."

Carpenter, Rustic.

Master-at-arms, Enoch Cherry.

Ship's corporal, Wade

List of persons who refused to defend the United States ship "Pennsylvania," and who were sent ashore by Lieutenant Commanding Donaldson.

William Ballantine, ordinary seaman.

William McLean, ordinary seaman.

— Heileman, private marine.

— Livingston, hospital steward.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "PAWNEE,"
April 22, 1861.

SIR: Agreeably to your orders, I submit the following report of the circumstances and events which have taken place under your orders of the 20th for the relief of the frigate Cumberland and the vessels of the navy at the Gosport navy yard.

In the first place, I must state that the instructions given by you relative to the destruction of private property, or anything that in any way could be construed as an aggression on individuals or their property, was fully impressed on your whole command; and it affords me great pleasure to state that *all* acted up both to the spirit and literal construction of these orders; and it was expressly understood that in no event were hostile measures to be resorted to unless initiated by the authorities and people.

On the information possessed of the actual situation of the vessels

and force at the Gosport navy yard the following detail of officers for the duties was made. The vessels known to be under repair and serviceable were the following, with the officers who were to be attached to them, and whose duty it was to prepare them for immediate departure, viz:

Steam frigate Merrimack, Captain Wilkes, Commander Sands, Lieutenants Wise and Johnson, and Engineer-in-Chief King.

Sloop-of-war Germantown—Commander Walker, Lieuts. Phelps and Morris.

Plymouth—Commander Rogers, Lieutenants Gibson and McGary.
Brig Dolphin—Commander Alden, Lieutenant J. H. Russell.

The men were apportioned to these vessels as follows, viz:

Merrimack, 50; Germantown, 40; Plymouth, 30; Dolphin, 20; besides the marines to be detailed.

At 6.45 p. m. we left Fortress Monroe, having taken on board the Massachusetts regiment, Colonel Wardruf, 360 strong, who had previously arrived, and stood up for Norfolk. Off Sewell's Point we easily passed the obstruction which had been sunk to prevent the exit of our war vessels. If we had adopted the same means (which it was abundantly in our power to have done by sinking in the channel the large vessels in ordinary) we could have annihilated the harbor of Norfolk for fifty years.

The Pawnee reached the navy yard wharf without any opposition or disturbance whatever. The crews of the Pennsylvania and Cumberland received us with many hearty cheers, which were patriotically returned from those on board the Pawnee.

In obedience to your order, I waited upon Commodore McCauley, with Captain Wright, of the engineer corps of the army; reported your arrival with assistance, and introduced Captain Wright as the officer charged with the defence of the yard. Commodore McCauley informed me that he had been deserted by all his officers, including an officer of marines, and that the yard was without defence; that he had no one to rely upon, and desired me to report that he had scuttled all the ships about four o'clock p. m., and had destroyed a large amount of property, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the disaffected, led on by the same officers who had left him. This caused an immediate change in your orders to me, and an endeavor to stop the sinking of the vessels, and their further destruction. Com. Walker, with other officers, was directed to make the examination, with the aid of the carpenter of the Cumberland, report their condition, and if their sinking could be prevented, but in all except the Dolphin it was found to be impossible; the leak in the latter was arrested, when your orders followed to prepare for the destruction of the property. Officers were detailed immediately to carry it into effect. One hundred men were sent by Commander Pendergrast from the Cumberland to assist, divided into several gangs, to render the new guns unserviceable; but, after some time spent therein, it was found that the metal of the guns was so superior as to resist all and the most powerful efforts to break off the trunnions, they spiked and rendered, as far as the time would permit, unserviceable. Com. Rodgers and Captain Wright, of the engineer corps, volunteered for the destruction of the dry dock and the powder, and necessary tools were transported by a detachment

of forty men of the Massachusetts troop, detailed by Colonel Wardruf for the purpose. Lieutenant Russell was sent, under orders of Com. Rogers, to act as his aid, by which communication could be kept open. Mr. King, engineer-in-chief, also volunteered for this service. Com. Alden was directed to prepare for the destruction of the storehouse, shops, buildings, &c., around the yard, including the barracks. Com. Sands to prepare for the destruction of the ship-houses and their contents, and when ready to report. Lieutenants Wise, Phelps, Gibson, McGary, and Morris to prepare the several vessels of the navy for destruction, and to distribute the material provided for that purpose on board the several vessels designated by you; and trains were laid on the Plymouth, Merrimack, Germantown, Raritan, Columbia, brig Dolphin, and Pennsylvania, in the order in which they lay moored; the ship Delaware was left out in consequence of the distance she lay off, and the frigate United States was in so decayed a condition that it was deemed unnecessary to waste the material of turpentine upon her. At 1.45 a. m. it was reported to me by Commanders Rogers, Alden, and Sands that all was ready, and directions were given that all the men that could be spared should be sent on board immediately, retaining only those necessary to ignite the material, and the signal would be a rocket from the Pawnee, to be ordered by yourself. The troops and marines were rapidly embarked, when it was reported to you by the youngest son of Com. McCauley, tears streaming down his cheeks, that his father refused to vacate his post, and declined all inducement to do so. Com. Alden was selected by you to make the endeavor to induce him to yield, and to state that it was your intention speedily to fire the buildings, and his life must be lost; this last effort succeeded, and he was induced, with great reluctance, to remove to the Cumberland.

All the shore parties having been withdrawn, two boats belonging to the Cumberland were alongside; one was put under the direction of Lieutenant Wise, with Lieutenant Phelps, to fire the trains on the appointed signal being given; the other I embarked in with Lieutenant Russell, to await the signal and bring off those who were left, viz: Com. Rodgers and Captain Wright of the engineer corps, and John Reynolds, O. S., Com. Alden and Samuel Williams, Com. Sands, Samuel Watson, and John Noble, in all eight persons. The rendezvous was carefully pointed out and made known to all of them. The Pawnee left the wharf at 2.25 a. m., winded, and hawsers were passed from the Cumberland for the purpose of towing her out. At 4 o'clock, after a detention of nearly four hours, the Cumberland slipped her moorings and both vessels stood out and down the harbor. At 4.20 the signal was made and the torch applied, and in a few minutes the whole area of the yard was one sheet of flame, the two ship-houses and the whole line of stores as well as the Merrimack. The marine barracks had by some accident caught fire at an early hour, but we purposely avoided any attempt to extinguish the flames, fearful lest the fire might communicate with the ship-houses, and thus involve both the Cumberland and Pawnee in destruction. The station I had chosen for the boat was just ahead of the Germantown and at the end of the eastern ship-house; the Merrimack lay

close astern of the Germantown, and the fire soon reached her rigging and spars.

In a few minutes Com. Alden and his man, and Com. Sands and his two men joined me, the flames were making rapid progress, and all attention was turned towards the direction from whence Com. Rodgers and Captain Wright were to come. The conflagration was rapid in vast sheets of flame, and the dense smoke which enveloped us from the Merrimack soon made it evident that it would be impossible for any one to pass through it, yet they might have made the attempt to reach us. It was a painful anxiety to see every moment the chances of their escape diminishing; our own safety was not thought of until all hope or chance of their joining us was at an end. Then, and with great reluctance, I gave the order to shove off. As we emerged from the smoke we caught sight of Lieutenant Wise's boat, which appeared as if passing through the flames; at this time the masts and spars of the Germantown were on fire, and portions of her hull enveloped in the flames from the Merrimack. I directed the boats to pull out, and was followed by Lieutenant Wise, the large flakes of fire falling around; we had scarcely got beyond the ship Pennsylvania, which was the lowest vessel, when the flames from the lower ship-house, under which we had been lying, reached her sides, and shortly after she was enveloped in flames.

The boats followed the vessels, and did not reach them until off Craney island, when I reported to you the service performed and the absence of Com. Rodgers and Captain Wright and the man Reynolds, and, with this exception, the return of the whole party without accident or injury. In the performance of this duty it affords me the highest gratification to bear witness to the zeal, coolness, and energy with which the officers placed under my orders have behaved, and the devotion exhibited to the country and Union.

Much of the successful accomplishment of the duties are due to the assistance and arrangement of Com. Rowan and his officers, to whom I feel also personally greatly indebted for his hospitality and attentions.

I must not omit to bring to your notice the alacrity with which the detachment from Colonel Wardruf's regiment performed the duty for which they volunteered.

I enclose you the names of the three men whose conduct has been reported to me by their officers as deserving notice for their conduct under the exciting duty they had to perform.

Believing that I have given you a full detail of all the circumstances which passed under my notice, and the performance of the duties with which you intrusted me,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES WILKES,
Captain United States Navy.

Flag-Officer HIRAM PAULDING,
United States Navy—Present.

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.
H. PAULDING.

No. 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1861.

SIR: I beg leave to detail to the department the events which preceded the evacuation and destruction of the government property at the Gosport navy yard on the night of Saturday, the 26th of April. On Thursday night Flag-Officer Pendergrast learned that obstructions had been sent down to be placed in the river; he promptly had two boats manned and armed to prevent it, but owing to the thickness of the weather his intentions were foiled. On Friday, the 19th instant, I understood that Virginia State troops were arriving at Portsmouth and Norfolk in numbers from Richmond, Petersburg, and the neighborhood, and not having the means at my disposal to get the "Merrimack," "Germantown," and "Plymouth" to a place of safety, I determined on destroying them, being satisfied that with the small force under my command the yard was no longer tenable. I did not, however, carry this act into execution until the next day, before which I discovered that the insurgents were throwing up batteries immediately in front of the yard, when I sent Lieutenant Selfridge, of the "Cumberland," to General Talliaferro, commanding Virginia troops, with a message that if they continued to menace me by placing batteries opposite the yard I should consider it an act of war, and fire upon them. Colonel Heath, the aide-de-camp of the general, returned with Lieutenant Selfridge, and assured me that the general disclaimed all knowledge of such batteries. I then commenced scuttling the "Germantown," "Plymouth," "Dolphin," and "Merimack," destroying engine and machinery of the latter, cutting away the large shears, spiking all the guns in the yard and on board the ship in ordinary, including the Pennsylvania, and destroying such arms of the old and obsolete pattern as could not be placed on board the Cumberland, and throwing them overboard, making the destruction of other things, with the exception of the public buildings, as complete as possible. By this time it was quite dark; my officers, with few exceptions, had all deserted me; even the watchmen had thrown off their allegiance and had taken part with the secessionists, so I determined on retiring to the Cumberland, and in the morning act as circumstances might require.

With the Cumberland I could have destroyed Norfolk and Portsmouth, and had batteries opened upon the ship these cities would have been at my mercy. Before I had carried out my intentions, embarking aboard the Cumberland, Flag-Officer Paulding arrived in the Pawnee. As he had special instructions from the department, which he substantially communicated to me, and to which I gave entire assent, I took no further active part in the matter, and embarked on board the Cumberland; but I can bear testimony to the gallant manner in which Flag-Officer Paulding and his brave associates executed his orders. Towards morning Flag-Officer Paulding embarked with his force, and the Cumberland and Pawnee, the former assisted by the steamer Yankee from New York, stood down the river unmolested.

The Cumberland was detained some hours by the obstructions placed in the narrows near Sewell's Point, but finally overcame them, and anchored in Hampton Roads by 8 o'clock p. m. Sunday.

In making this my report to the department, it gives me great pleasure to report the gallant and meritorious conduct of those officers true to their allegiance. I cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of Flag-Officer Pendergrast for the many valuable suggestions I received from him. To Captain Marston and officers of the Cumberland I feel very much indebted.

Lieutenant Selfridge bore a message to the commanding general under great personal risk. I have to thank Commander Livingstone, Lieutenants Semmes, Donaldson, and Irwin, for gallant and efficient services, and to Lieut. Colonel Edelin, of the marines, my thanks are particularly due.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. S. McCUALEY,

Late Commandant of Navy Yard at Gosport.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

INSURRECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, a report of the Secretary of State relative to the correspondence between this government and foreign powers on the subject of the existing insurrection in the United States.

JULY 27, 1861.—Read, laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, requesting a copy of the correspondence between this government and foreign powers on the subject of the existing insurrection in the United States, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1861.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 25, 1861.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, requesting the President, if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interests, to submit to that House "the correspondence between this government and foreign powers on the subject of the existing insurrection in the United States," has the honor to report that at present it is not deemed expedient to communicate the correspondence called for.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

MARITIME RIGHTS.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

*In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the
the 22d instant, a report of the Secretary of State relative to the cor-
respondence between this government and all foreign powers, from
1853 to the present time, with reference to maritime rights.*

JULY 27, 1861.—Read, laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d instant, requesting a copy of the correspondence between this government and foreign powers with reference to maritime rights, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1861.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 25, 1861.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d instant, requesting the President, if compatible with the public interest, to communicate to that house all or such parts as he may deem advisable of the correspondence on file in the Department of State between this government and all foreign powers, from 1853 to the present time, with reference to maritime rights, has the honor to report that it is believed the communication of the correspondence called for would not at this time comport with the public interest.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS AND NEGROES IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE SO-CALLED SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

LETTER
OR
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
IN ANSWER TO

The resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d instant, relative to the employment of Indians and negroes in the military service of the so-called Southern Confederacy.

JULY 27, 1861.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 25, 1861.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d instant, requesting to be informed "whether the Southern Confederacy, so-called, or any State thereof, has in their military service any Indians, and if so, what number, and what tribes; and also, whether they have in said service any negroes," I have the honor to state that this department has in its possession no information on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. G. A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.



STEAMBOAT CATALINE.

LETTER
FROM
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
INFORMING

The House of Representatives that all payments on account of the value and use of the steamboat Cataline had been directed to be withheld, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant.

JULY 27, 1861.—Referred to the select committee on that subject, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 25, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, the necessary orders have been issued "to withhold the payment of any and all moneys claimed to be due any person or persons on account of the use or value of the steamboat 'Cataline,' until the committee of investigation shall report thereon."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. G. A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS OF BALTIMORE.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

DECLINING TO

Transmit, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th instant, the reasons and evidence for the arrest of the police commissioners of the city of Baltimore.

JULY 30, 1861.—Read, laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th instant, asking the grounds, reasons, and evidence upon which the police commissioners of Baltimore were arrested, and are now detained as prisoners at Fort McHenry, I have to state that it is judged to be incompatible with the public interest at this time to furnish the information called for by the resolution.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1861.

IMPRISONMENT OF LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED
STATES BY THE FORCES IN REBELLION.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 1st of August, 1861, information relative to the imprisonment of loyal citizens of the United States by the forces now in rebellion against this government.

AUGUST 3, 1861.—Read, laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, requesting information regarding the imprisonment of loyal citizens of the United States by the forces now in rebellion against this government, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the copy of a telegraphic despatch by which it was accompanied.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *August 2, 1861.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 2, 1861.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, requesting the President to furnish to that House any information he may have in his possession on the subject of the forces now in rebellion against the government having in imprisonment loyal citizens of the United States, and among others the Hon. Alfred Ely, one of the members of the House of Representatives from the State of New York, has the honor to report

IMPRISONMENT OF LOYAL CITIZENS.

to the President that the only information possessed by this department on the subject is contained in a telegraphic despatch, a copy of which is annexed.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

[Received August 1, 1861.—From Richmond, Va., July 31.]

I am here a prisoner. Ely, Arnold Harris, and McGraw are also here.

C. HUSON, Jr.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD.

PAYMENT OF DEPUTY MARSHALS FOR TAKING THE
EIGHTH CENSUS.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of August 3, 1861, a report of the superintendent of the census, relative to the payment of deputy marshals for taking the eighth census.

AUGUST 5, 1861.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 5, 1861.

SIR: In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant in the following words:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform this House why it is that a portion of the persons engaged in the loyal States in 1860 in taking the census, as deputy marshals, have not been paid; and when payment to such persons may reasonably be expected.

“Attest:

“EM. ETHERIDGE, Clerk.”

I herewith transmit a statement of the superintendent of the census, explanatory of the reasons why it is that a portion of the persons engaged in the loyal States in taking the census, as deputy marshals, have not been paid; and also his statement respecting the period when payment to such persons may reasonably be expected.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PAYMENT OF DEPUTY MARSHALS.

CENSUS OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 5, 1861.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of August 3, (which has just been received,) in the following words, viz:

"THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

"CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

"IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
"August 3, 1861.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform this House why it is that a portion of the persons engaged in the loyal States in 1860 in taking the census, as deputy marshals, have not been paid; and when payment to such persons may reasonably be expected.

"Attest:

"EM. ETHERIDGE, *Clerk.*"

I have the honor to state that four thousand three hundred and seven (4,307) assistant marshals have received their first payment, being one half the amount certified by the marshals to be due these officers for their services in taking the eighth census. Second, and final, payment has been made to eleven hundred, and receipts are now in transitu to and from four hundred more for final payment, which will be made in these cases as the vouchers come to hand. Up to this date there has been paid to these officers the sum of \$757,264 65, being \$108,867 52 more than was paid at a corresponding period for taking the seventh census. Final payments are being made daily as fast as our requisitions are honored at the treasury, and in the order wherein the United States marshals certified to the completion of their duties.

Some faint idea of the labor attendant upon the settlement of these accounts may be formed from a knowledge of the fact that they involve an examination of more than thirty-five million separate items comprising the basis of payment, and this office is restricted by the 21st section of the law to a careful examination of these entries previous to completing the pay of the assistants. Some accounts are suspended, awaiting the amendment of unsatisfactory returns, but the majority have not yet been reached in their regular order for final settlement. Payments have necessarily been suspended for a short time on several occasions, on account of the want of funds at the treasury.

In my opinion all the accounts will be balanced on the books of this office in ninety days, and final payments (except in cases suspended by the action of the assistants) may reasonably be expected prior to the 1st of January.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOS. C. G. KENNEDY,
Superintendent.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORTS MADE BY GENERAL WILLIAM S. HARNEY
DURING HIS COMMAND OF THE UNITED STATES
FORCES IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

LETTER

OF

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Copies of the several reports made by General Wm. S. Harney during his command of the United States forces in the State of Missouri.

AUGUST 6, 1861.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 5, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th ultimo, I have the honor to furnish herewith a copy of the several reports which have been made by General Harney during his command of the United States forces in the State of Missouri.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Acting Secretary of War.

Hon. G. A. GROW,
Speaker House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, April 11, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, directing that six companies of artillery, three from Fort Ridgely and three from Fort Randall, repair to the city of New York.

The order for the movement from Fort Randall has been sent by telegraph to Council Bluffs, to be forwarded thence by special messenger. The steamer "Omaha" has been chartered by the assistant

quartermaster here to convey the troops from Fort Randall to Saint Joseph, the terminus of the railroad. The "Omaha" is now at Saint Joseph and instructions have been sent to that point by telegraph for her to leave for Fort Randall without delay.

The orders for the movements from Forts Ridgely, Ripley, and Ambergcrombie were transmitted by telegraph to Saint Paul, to be forwarded thence by special messengers to the several posts concerned; but since they were issued I have received a copy of your despatch of the 6th instant to Major Morris, commanding at Fort Ridgely, requiring him to proceed at once with his command, save a small detachment, to the city of New York, instead of waiting to be relieved by a company of the 2d infantry, as at first directed.

I have, therefore, recalled, by telegraph, my own order to Major Morris.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,
*Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters
of the Army, Washington, D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, April 16, 1861.

SIR: In the present state of affairs in this quarter I deem it to be my duty to make a special report with reference to the St. Louis arsenal.

The arsenal buildings and grounds are completely commanded by hills immediately in their rear, and within easy range. I learn from sources which I consider reliable that it is the intention of the executive of this State to cause batteries to be erected on these hills, and also upon the island opposite to the arsenal.

I am further informed that should such batteries be erected it is contemplated by the State authorities, in the event of the secession of the State from the Union, to demand the surrender of the arsenal.

The command at the arsenal at this time consists of nine officers and about 430 enlisted men, made up of a detachment of ordnance, Captain Totten's company of the 2d artillery, Captain Lyon's company of the 2d infantry and 4th artillery, and general service recruits.

While this force would probably be able to resist successfully an assaulting party, unless greatly superior to itself in numbers, it could not withstand the fire of batteries situated as above indicated.

Under these circumstances, I respectfully request instructions for my guidance.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,
*Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters
of the Army, Washington, D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, April 20, 1861.

SIR: I deem it of the highest importance to the public interests that an officer of rank should be forthwith assigned to the command of the troops at the St. Louis arsenal, and to the charge of the defences at that place. In making this recommendation, I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and fidelity which have been displayed by the present commander, Captain N. Lyon, 2d infantry. There are reasons, however, which, in my judgment, render it expedient that the change in the command I have suggested should be made without delay.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. HARNEY,

Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters

of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[Telegraph.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, April 20, 1861.

I consider it of the highest importance that an officer of rank should be forthwith assigned to the command of the troops at St. Louis arsenal.

Letter by mail.

W. S. HARNEY,

Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, April 29, 1861.

SIR: In the absence of a department commander, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of your letter of the 21st instant to Brigadier General Harney, relieving that officer from the command of the department of the west, and stating that the command will devolve upon the senior officer in the department.

General Harney left this city for Washington, April 23, under the operation of your telegraphic despatch of April 21.

Colonel E. B. Alexander, 10th infantry, stationed at Fort Laramie, is now the senior officer in the department of the west. I have to-

day sent a despatch to him, (by telegraph as far as Fort Kearney,) advising him that the command of the department devolves upon him.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS.

Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel L. THOMAS,

Adjutant General of the Army,

Washington, D. C.

OMAHA, May 2, 1861.

Regimental band and companies E, G, and I, 4th artillery, arrived 8 p. m. for New York. I shall comply with Special Orders No. 1, of April 27, from Colonel Miles.

GEO. W. GETTY,

Captain 4th Artillery, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, Headquarters.

[Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FORT LEAVENWORTH,
Kansas, April 30, 1861.

CAPTAIN :

* * * * *

Learning at Omaha that the troops from Fort Randall would be resisted at St. Joseph, and that the president of the St. Joseph and Hannibal railroad had refused to transport them on that road for fear of damage to the road, I ordered the commander of those forces to march from Omaha to Marengo, 175 miles, and take the railroad via Dubuque to Chicago, sending the laundresses and sick via St. Joseph.

I made arrangements with a merchant named McCormick, at Omaha, to hire wagons at from \$3 50 to \$4 per day, and to furnish commissary supplies and funds to the quartermaster on sight drafts on those departments at St. Louis. The steamer Omaha belongs to a packet line, and could not leave it, except at an extravagant charter, to take these troops to railroad opposite Hannibal.

* * * * *

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. MILES,

Colonel 2d Infantry.

Captain S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the West,

St. Louis, Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, May 3, 1861.

Official.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 3, 1861.

SIR : In the absence of the department commander, I have the honor to state that I am advised by Brevet Major McKinstry, assistant quartermaster at this station, that some 250 tons of subsistence stores, recently shipped from Saint Louis to Fort Smith, were seized at Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas river, on the night of the 18th ultimo.

Major McKinstry will, to-day, make to the quartermaster general a full report concerning this seizure of public property.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[Copy of telegraphic despatch.]

KANSAS, May 4, 1861.

The storehouse at this place was forcibly entered last night, at half-past one o'clock, by about fifty armed men, who carried off one hundred and two (102) carbines, thirty-seven (37) muskets, nine (9) pistols, eighty-six (86) sabres, and thirty-four thousand (34,000) cartridges.

L. C. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster.

Captain S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 6, 1861.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of the general-in-chief.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 13, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general-in-chief, that, in obedience to the instructions of the Hon. Secretary of War, communicated to me through the adjutant general of the army, I resumed command of the department of the west the 11th instant.

On my arrival at Saint Louis I found very great excitement prevailing throughout the community in consequence of the capture, on the 10th instant, of the brigade of Missouri militia, under the command of Brigadier General D. M. Frost, while in camp near this city, by the United States forces, under the command of Captain N. Lyon, 2d infantry. I am informed that a detailed report of that affair was forwarded previous to my resuming command of the department, but I deem it proper to state that the conduct of Captain Lyon on the occasion meets with my entire approval.

As serious apprehensions were entertained yesterday morning that the excitement existing in the city would result in an outbreak in the course of a few hours unless allayed, I deemed it necessary to issue a proclamation, of which the enclosed is a copy, and which I am assured was well received, and had the effect to tranquillize the public mind.

I also ordered up from the arsenal some two hundred and fifty regular troops, with four pieces of artillery, to aid the civil authorities in the preservation of the public peace.

I am happy to add that all indications of the threatened disturbance have disappeared.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND
*Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters
of the Army, Washington, D. C.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 12, 1861.

To the people of the State of Missouri and the city of St. Louis:

I have just returned to this post, and have assumed the military command of this department. No one can more deeply regret the deplorable state of things existing here than myself. The past cannot be recalled. I can only deal with the present and the future. I most anxiously desire to discharge the delicate and onerous duties devolved upon me so as to preserve the public peace. I shall carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers, and from all interference with the proper functions of the public officers of the State and city. I therefore call upon the public authorities and the people to aid me in preserving the public peace.

The military force stationed in this department by authority of the

government, and now under my command, will only be used in the last resort to preserve the peace.

I trust I may be spared the necessity of resorting to martial law, but the public peace *must be preserved*, and the lives and property of the people protected.

Upon a careful review of my instructions, I find I have no authority to change the location of the "Home Guards."

To avoid all cause of irritation and excitement, if called upon to aid the local authorities in preserving the public peace, I shall, in preference, make use of the regular army.

I ask the people to pursue their peaceful avocations, and to observe the laws and orders of their local authorities, and to abstain from the excitements of public meetings and heated discussions. My appeal, I trust, may not be in vain, and I pledge the faith of a soldier to the earnest discharge of my duty.

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General U. S. A., Comd'g Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 13, 1861.

Official copy.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 14, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the general-in-chief, a copy of a proclamation I have deemed it necessary, in view of the existing condition of affairs in this quarter, to address to the people of Missouri.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

*Assistant Adjutant General,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 14, 1861.

To the people of the State of Missouri:

On my return to the duties of the command of this department, I find, greatly to my astonishment and mortification, a most extraordinary state of things existing in this State, deeply affecting the stability of the government of the United States, as well as the government and other interests of Missouri itself.

As a citizen of Missouri, owing allegiance to the United States, and having interests in common with you, I feel it my duty, as well as privilege, to extend a warning voice to my fellow-citizens against the common dangers that threaten us, and to appeal to your patriotism and sense of justice to exert all your moral powers to avert them.

It is with regret that I feel it my duty to call your attention to the recent act of the general assembly of Missouri, known as the military bill, which is the result, no doubt, of the temporary excitement that now pervades the public mind.

This bill cannot be regarded in any other light than an indirect secession ordinance, ignoring even the forms resorted to by other States. Manifestly its most material provisions are in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. To this extent it is a nullity, and cannot, and ought not, to be upheld or regarded by the good citizens of Missouri. There are obligations and duties resting upon the people of Missouri under the Constitution and laws of the United States which are paramount, and which, I trust, you will carefully consider and weigh well before you will allow yourselves to be carried out of the Union, under the form of yielding obedience to this military bill, which is clearly in violation of your duties as citizens of the United States.

It must be apparent to every one who has taken a proper and unbiased view of the subject, that whatever may be the termination of the unfortunate condition of things in respect to the so-called "Cotton States," Missouri must share the destiny of the *Union*. Her geographical position, her soil, productions, and, in short, all her material interests, point to this result. We cannot shut our eyes against this controlling fact. It is seen, and its force is felt throughout the nation.

So important is this regarded to the great interests of the country, that I venture to express the opinion that the whole power of the government of the United States, if necessary, will be exerted to maintain Missouri in her present position in the Union. I express to you, in all frankness and sincerity, my own deliberate convictions, without assuming to speak for the government of the United States, whose authority, here and elsewhere, I shall at all times, and under all circumstances, endeavor faithfully to uphold.

I desire above all things most earnestly to invite my fellow-citizens dispassionately to consider their true interests as well as their true relation to the government under which we live and to which we owe so much.

In this connexion, I desire to direct attention to one subject which no doubt will be made the pretext for more or less popular excitement. I allude to the recent transactions at Camp Jackson, near St. Louis. It is not proper for me to comment upon the official conduct of my predecessor in command of this department, but it is right and proper for the people of Missouri to know that the main avenue of Camp Jackson, recently under command of General Frost, had the name of *Davis*, and a principal street of the same camp that of *Beauregard*; and that a body of men had been received into that camp by its commander which had been notoriously organized in the interests of the secessionists, the men openly wearing the dress and badge distinguishing

ing the army of the so-called Southern Confederacy. It is also a notorious fact that a quantity of arms had been received into the camp which were unlawfully taken from the United States arsenal at Baton Rouge, and surreptitiously passed up the river in boxes marked marble.

Upon facts like these, and having in view what occurred at Liberty, the people can draw their own inferences, and it cannot be difficult for any one to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the character and ultimate purpose of that encampment. No government in the world would be entitled to respect that would tolerate for a moment such openly treasonable preparations.

It is but simple justice, however, that I should state the fact that there were many good and loyal men in the camp who were in no manner responsible for its treasonable character.

Disclaiming, as I do, all desire or intention to interfere in any way with the prerogatives of the State of Missouri, or with the functions of its executive or other authorities, yet I regard it as my plain path of duty to express to the people in respectful, but at the same time decided language, that within the field and scope of my command and authority the "*supreme law*" of the land must and shall be maintained, and no subterfuges, whether in the forms of legislative acts or otherwise, can be permitted to harass or oppress the good and law-abiding people of Missouri. I shall exert my authority to protect their persons and property from violations of every kind, and I shall deem it my duty to suppress all unlawful combinations of men, whether formed under pretext of military organizations or otherwise.

WILLIAM S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General United States Army, Commanding.

[Received Washington, May 16, 1861.]

EAST ST. LOUIS, May 16, 1861.

In event of my proclaiming martial law, the necessity of which is becoming imminent, it will be of the utmost importance to have on the spot an experienced officer of rank to assume the position of military governer of the city. General Hitchcock, formerly of the army, and now a resident of St. Louis, occurs to me as the proper person for this position. Cannot the general-in-chief have him appointed to a position in the army and ordered to report to me?

W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding Department.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 18, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit, for the information of the general-in-chief, a communication from Captain N. Lyon, 2d infantry, commanding troops at St. Louis arsenal, enclosing a report of an expedition made to Potosi, Missouri, on the night of the 15th instant by two companies of Missouri volunteers, under the command of Captain N. Cole.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, *May 16, 1861.*

SIR: In consequence of the frequent arrivals at this place of persons from Potosi, complaining of revolting outrages, and being driven from their homes, because of their loyalty to the general government, I caused a party to proceed to that place to apprehend offending parties, and give consolation and relief to the sufferers. The object seems to have been very judiciously accomplished by Captain Cole, of the 5th Missouri volunteers, whose report is herewith enclosed. It will be seen that at De Soto a large secession meeting was defeated and their flag taken by the timely arrival of Captain Cole. A list of the prisoners detained, and against whom most palpable evidence is understood to exist, of persevering and systematic cruelty towards the friends of the government, is herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. LYON,
Captain 2d Infantry, Commanding.

Captain S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Headquarters Department of the West, St. Louis, Missouri.

To Captain Cole, commander of United States troops at Potosi, Washington county, Missouri:

The undersigned petitioners, residents of the town of Potosi and county of Washington, would respectfully represent that they believe that, in their present disorganized condition, and without arms, their lives and property would be in danger, unless you should leave a company of United States troops stationed at said town until they can be

organized and armed. They would respectfully represent that they are, and have been, loyal to the United States government, and acknowledge their allegiance to the same, and are willing to submit to her laws and regulations. They state they will use all necessary efforts to organize and arm, in conformity to the laws of the United States, and the usages of her army, at the earliest possible period.

[Signed by fifty citizens.]

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, May 16, 1861.

SIR: Herewith I respectfully submit the report of an expedition under me in Washington county, Missouri:

Agreeable to instructions I left this post last night at 10 o'clock, with two companies of infantry, consisting of company A, 5th regiment Missouri volunteers, commanded by Captain N. Cole, and company A, rifle battalion, 1st regiment Missouri volunteers, Captain L. E. Roniuszeski commanding, with staff officers, Surgeon E. C. Franklin, and Assistant Surgeon S. H. Melcher, 5th regiment Missouri volunteers, consisting of one hundred and seventy-six men, rank and file.

Arrived at Potosi 3 o'clock a. m.; surrounded the town by a line of sentinels; posted sentinels around the houses of all persons opposed to the government, who had been active in driving from the town good and loyal citizens, and threatening with death other residents of the place. At a preconcerted signal, the inmates of each house were simultaneously arrested and confined in the court-house of the town, previously taken possession of by a detachment of my troops. The residences of the respective parties were diligently searched, but no arms of any amount were found. Arrested, in all, fifty-six men; forty-seven took the oath of allegiance to the government, and nine were returned to this post as prisoners of war.

I next proceeded to visit two smelting furnaces, the owners of which have been recently engaged in furnishing lead to the enemies of this government, and captured one hundred pigs of lead; also seized three hundred and twenty-five pigs of lead at the railroad depot; seized also a quantity of wearing material, partly manufactured into uniforms for disloyal troops. At 12 o'clock proceeded on our return to St. Louis, stopping at De Soto, about twenty miles distant, where a large secession meeting was being held. Disembarking the troops, I found the meeting dispersed on our approach. Being informed that a body of mounted men, about fifty in number, were still hovering about the outskirts of the town, I despatched a platoon of forty men to capture them if possible; on being commanded to halt, they dispersed, fled to the woods, and we succeeded in capturing fifteen horses. Seized some fire-arms and a secession flag, hoisted the American flag in the town, and left thirty men, under command of First Lieutenant Murphy, of company A, rifle battalion, Missouri volunteers, to protect the citizens from apprehended violence. Embarked the troops on cars,

stopped at Victoria, seized one of Jeff. Davis's men, who persisted in hurrahing for Jeff. Davis, as a prisoner of war, and returned safely to this post at 6 o'clock p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

N. COLE.

*Captain Company A, 5th Regiment, Commanding.
General LYON, Commanding.*

List of prisoners taken May 16, 1861.

John Wiatt, Jefferson county; N. B. Buck, Potosi, Washington county; S. T. Dunklin, Potosi, Washington county; L. W. Casy, do.; Joseph Dunklin, do.; W. A. Mathews, do.; George B. Clark, do.; Patrick Doil, do.; H. S. Cater, do.; Edward Willoughby, do.; D. S. Smith, Jefferson county.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 18, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 14th instant a writ of "habeas corpus" was served on me, requiring me to bring before Judge Treat, judge of the United States court, eastern district of Missouri, Captain Emmet Macdonald, one of the officers captured at Camp Jackson, near this city, May 10, by the United States forces under the command of Captain N. Lyon, 2d infantry. Captain Macdonald declined to give his parole, and has therefore been detained as a prisoner of war. He was transferred, on the 13th instant, to the custody of the officer in command of the Illinois troops at Caseyville, Illinois, some ten miles from St. Louis. I transmit herewith a copy of my answer to the writ of *habeas corpus*. The case has been postponed until Monday next, when it will come up before the United States court at its regular session.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, May 15, 1861.

To Hon. Judge Treat, Judge of United States Court, Eastern District:

In response to the writ of *habeas corpus*, yesterday served on me, commanding me to bring before his honor one Emmet Macdonald, I have to say that Mr. Macdonald, the person described in the writ, is not imprisoned or kept in confinement by me, nor is he under my control or command, nor has he been imprisoned or confined, or so under my control or command at or since the issuing of this writ.

In making this return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by you, commanding me to produce the body of Emmet Macdonald, and in making my response to the same, I avail myself of the opportunity

thus presented to express my profound regret of the state of things existing in this community. I declare my wish to sustain the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Missouri; but while making this declaration I find myself in such a position that in deciding upon a particular case I must take what I am compelled to regard as the higher law, even if by so doing my conduct shall have the appearance of coming in conflict with the forms of law. With respect to the transaction which took place at Camp Jackson, near this city, on the 10th instant, I have to say that it happened prior to my arrival here, and before my assumption of the command of this department. While I am not, therefore, responsible for the proceedings at that camp, and under ordinary circumstances should not feel at liberty to comment upon them officially, I am not disposed, in the existing state of things, to shrink from the responsibility of acknowledging that my predecessor in command saw in the proclamation of the President of the United States, ordering the dispersion of all armed rebels hostile to the United States, as described in the proclamation, a high and imperative duty imposed upon him with respect to the camp in question, the evidences of its treasonable purposes having been, to his mind, indisputably clear. His action in the premises I recognize, therefore, as imposing upon me the obligation of assuming the consequences of his proceedings so far as to abstain from pursuing any course which, by implication, might throw a doubt upon the sufficiency of his authority. Upon looking into the circumstances attending the detention of Emmet Macdonald, I find they are such, if I had him in charge, that I could not give orders that might set him at large, unless some sufficient evidence should be furnished that he was not of the number of those in Camp Jackson who gave to that camp its character, by which it came under the class of disaffected men hostile to the government of the United States, according to the terms of the proclamation referred to.

For this purpose nothing has been required of those persons but a simple pledge of parole of honor. The whole subject will be referred by me to the government of the United States, whose instructions to me at the critical time are paramount.

W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General United States Army.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1861.

JOSHUA W. BOURNE,
Notary Public.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, May 18, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication addressed to me, under date of the 10th instant, by Brigadier General D. M. Frost, Missouri volunteer militia, in relation to the capture of his command at Camp Jackson, near this city, May 10, 1861, by the

United States troops under the command of Captain N. Lyon, 2d infantry.

I respectfully request the instructions of the government respecting the transaction to which General Frost invites attention, and I recommend that the private property captured, munitions of war excepted, be restored.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. HARNEY,

Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,

Asst. Adj't. General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
St. Louis, May 10, 1861.

SIR: Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the government of the United States. It is for the most part made up of those secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the general government, and have been plotting the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority.

You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp from the said confederacy, under its flag, large supplies of materiel of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States.

These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, recently communicated to the legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the general government and co-operating with the enemies.

In view of these considerations, and your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the eminent necessity of State policy and welfare, and obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand, of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this demand shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

N. LYON,

Camp 2d Infantry, Commanding Troops.

General D. M. FROST.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, May 14, 1861.

Official copy.

L. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

St. LOUIS ARSENAL, Missouri, May 11, 1861.

SIR: In accordance with the laws of the State of Missouri, which have been existing for some years, and in obedience to the orders of the governor, on Monday last I entered into an encampment with the militia force of St. Louis county for the purpose of instructing the same in accordance with the laws of the United States and of this State.

Every officer and soldier in my command had taken with uplifted hand the following oath, to wit:

" You each and every one of you do solemnly swear that you will honestly and faithfully serve the State of Missouri against all enemies, and that you will do your utmost to sustain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of this State, against all violence of whatsoever kind or description; and you do further swear that you will well and truly execute and obey the legal orders of all officers properly placed over you whilst on duty. So help you God."

Whilst in the peaceable performance of the duties devolved upon me and my command under these laws, my encampment was yesterday surrounded by an overwhelming force of armed men acting under the command of Captain N. Lyon, 2d infantry, United States army, and called upon by him through a written communication, marked "A," accompanying this. To which communication I replied in the following terms, to wit:

CAMP JACKSON, Missouri, May 10, 1861.

SIR: I never for a moment having conceived the idea that so illegal and unconstitutional a demand as I have just received from you would be made by an officer of the United States army, I am wholly unprepared to defend my command from this unwarranted attack, and shall therefore be forced to comply with your demand.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Brigadier General D. M. FROST,
Commanding Camp Jackson, M. M.

Captain N. LYON,
Commanding United States Troops.

My command was, in accordance with the above, deprived of their arms and surrendered into the hands of Captain Lyon. After which, whilst thus disarmed and surrounded, a fire was opened upon a portion of it by his troops and a number of my men put to death, together with several innocent lookers on, men, women, and children.

My command was then marched as prisoners of war in triumph to this place.

I am now informed, as I was at the time of the surrender, by the captain, that my command may be released upon the officers and men giving their parole "not to take up arms or to serve in a military capacity against the United States during the present civil war."

Against the whole proceeding of Captain Lyon, as well as against the terms of release, I most earnestly protest, for the following reasons:

That in addition to the obligations of loyalty which rests upon every citizen, every man of my command now held as a prisoner has voluntarily taken an oath to sustain the Constitution and laws of the United States.

That when my camp was attacked in this unaccountable manner, and during the previous days of its existence, the only flags that floated there were those of the United States with *all* the stars, and its fellow bearing the coat of arms of the State of Missouri.

That, in addition to all this, on the morning before this attack was made, I addressed to Captain Lyon a communication informing him of the proffer of services I had personally made of myself and of my command, and if necessary, the whole power of the State of Missouri, to protect the United States property, and assuring him that I had in no respect changed those views or opinions either of my own relations or through any orders emanating from my constitutional commander.

Under all these circumstances, I appeal to you, as the chief representative of the United States in this department, for justice on behalf of those loyal citizens who are now held as prisoners of war, captured under and marched to their place of confinement with the flag of the Union flying over their heads. I ask that you will not put upon the command the additional indignity of requiring us to give our parole when we have already given our oath in support of the Constitution, but that you will order our restoration to the liberties of which we have illegally been deprived, as well as of the property of the State and individuals also, as the larger portion of the equipments have been purchased with the private funds of the individuals of my command, both officers and men.

I trust that such as have been so purchased will, at least, be restored to the proper owners.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. FROST,

Brigadier General, Missouri Volunteer Militia.

General WM. S. HARNEY,

Commanding the Department of the West,

United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 18, 1861.

SIR: Referring to the letter I had the honor to address to you on the 14th instant, transmitting a copy of my proclamation of that date to the people of Missouri, I now enclose copies of a communication addressed to me May 14, by Thomas T. Gantt, esq., of this city, and of my reply thereto, respecting the purpose of the government in relation to the protection of negro property in the slave States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, May 14, 1861.

SIR : In common with thousands who have perused your admirable proclamation of this morning, I return you the thanks of a citizen of Missouri for its patriotic tone and tranquillizing assurances.

There is nothing in this paper which, in my opinion, needs explanation; yet I wish to be able to answer, with the authority of your name, a question which I have already replied to on my own judgment. Last evening, a gentleman of the highest respectability and intelligence, from Green county, Missouri, asked me whether I supposed it was the intention of the United States government to interfere with the institution of negro slavery in Missouri or any slave State, or impair the security of that description of property. Of course, my answer was most unqualifiedly and almost indignantly in the negative. I told him that I had no means of forming an opinion which was not open to every private citizen ; but that I felt certain that the force of the United States would, if necessary, be exerted for the protection of this, as well as any other kind of property. Will you be good enough to spare from your engrossing military duties so much time as may be required to say whether I answered correctly ?

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS T. GANTT.

General Wm. S. HARNEY,

Commanding the Military Department of the West, St. Louis, Mo.

MAY 14, 1861.

SIR : I have just received your note of this date, inquiring whether, in my opinion, you were correct in replying to a citizen of southwestern Missouri as to the purpose of the United States government respecting the protection of negro property.

I must premise by saying that I have no special instructions from the War Department. But I should as soon expect to hear that the orders of the government were directed towards the overthrow of any other kind of property as of this in negro slaves. I entertain no doubt whatever that you answered the question you mention correctly. I should certainly have answered it in the same manner, and, I think, with the very feelings you describe. I am not a little astonished that such a question could be seriously put. Already, since the commencement of these unhappy disturbances, slaves have escaped from their owners and sought refuge in the camps of the United States troops from northern States, and commanded by a northern general. They were carefully sent back to their owners. An insurrection of slaves was reported to have taken place in Maryland. A northern general offered to the executive of that State the aid of northern troops under his own command, to suppress it. Incendiaries have asked of the President permission to invade the southern States, and have been warned that any attempt to do this will be punished as a crime.

I repeat it, I have no special means of knowledge on this subject, but what I have cited, and my general acquaintance with the statesman-like views of the President makes me confident in expressing the opinion above given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. HARNEY,

Brigadier General,

Commanding Military Department of the West.

THOMAS T. GANTT,
St. Louis, Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 18, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general-in-chief, that in order to correct certain reports in circulation here prejudicial to the reputation of the volunteers recently mustered into the service of the United States at St. Louis, I have caused a communication, of which the enclosed is a copy, to be published in the leading newspapers of the city.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. HARNEY,

Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 15, 1861.

My attention has been called to publications in several of the city papers to the effect that the volunteers under my command at this post were disorderly, and that they were acting, to some extent, in defiance to the discipline of the army.

I deem it my duty, and it affords me great pleasure, to say that these publications are wholly unfounded, and do great injustice to the volunteers.

These troops have submitted cheerfully and with alacrity to the discipline of the service, and nothing has come under my observation, or been reported to me, that should subject them to the injurious publications to which I have alluded.

I beg to express my entire disapproval of such unfounded publications, as they are only calculated to injure the public service, and create disquiet and ill-feeling in the community.

W. S. HARNEY,

Brigadier General United States Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 21, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit, for the information of the general-in-chief and the Secretary of War, a copy of an agreement entered into this day between Major General Sterling Price, Missouri State Guard, acting in behalf of the governor of Missouri and myself, having for its object the restoration and preservation of the public peace within the limits of the State.

I trust that the terms of this agreement will meet with the approval of the government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, *May 21, 1861.*

The undersigned, officers of the United States government and of the government of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of removing misapprehensions and allaying public excitement, deem it proper to declare publicly that they have this day had a personal interview in this city, in which it has been mutually understood, without the semblance of dissent on either part, that each of them has no other than a common object equally interesting and important to every citizen of Missouri, that of restoring peace and good order to the people of the State, in subordination to the laws of the general and State governments.

It being thus understood, there seems no reason why every citizen should not confide in the proper officers of the general and State governments to restore quiet, and as among the best means of offering no counter influences, we mutually recommend to all persons to respect each other's rights throughout the State, making no attempt to exercise unauthorized power, as it is the determination of the proper authorities to suppress all unlawful proceedings, which can only disturb the public peace.

General Price having, by commission, full authority over the militia of the State of Missouri, undertakes, with the sanction of the governor of the State, already declared, to direct the whole power of the State officers to maintain order within the State among the people thereof, and General Harney publicly declares that the object being thus assured he can have no occasion, as he has no wish, to make military movements which might otherwise create excitements and jealousies which he most earnestly desires to avoid.

We, the undersigned, do therefore mutually enjoin upon the people

of the State to attend to their civil business, of whatsoever sort it may be; and it is to be hoped that the unquiet elements which have threatened so seriously to disturb the public peace may soon subside, and be remembered only to be deplored

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.
STERLING PRICE,
Major General Missouri State Guard.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 22, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the general-in-chief and the Secretary of War, a copy of a proclamation addressed by me to the people of Missouri in connexion with the agreement entered into between Major General Sterling Price and myself, May 21, 1861, a copy of which was forwarded at its date.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

To the people of the State of Missouri:

I take great pleasure in submitting to you the following paper, signed by Governor Price, commanding the forces of the State, and by myself, on the part of the government of the United States. It will be seen that the united forces of both governments are pledged to the maintenance of the peace of the State, and the defence of the rights and property of all persons without distinction of party. This pledge, which both parties are fully authorized and empowered to give by the governments which they represent, will be by both most religiously and sacredly kept, and if necessary to put down evil disposed persons, the military powers of both governments will be called out to enforce the terms of the honorable and amicable agreement which has been made. I therefore call upon all persons in this State to observe good order and respect the rights of their fellow citizens, and give them the assurance of protection and security in the most ample manner.

W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, *May 21, 1861.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 28, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the general-in-chief, that upon the application of Major General George B. McClellan, commanding the department of the Ohio, I have ordered a regiment of Missouri volunteers to report to Brigadier General Prentiss, commanding at Cairo, Illinois, for service at Bird's Point, Missouri, opposite Cairo.

The regiment will leave St. Louis arsenal to-day for its destination.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 29, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general-in-chief, that I have ordered two of the four companies of the 1st cavalry, now at Fort Wise, to proceed with as little delay as practicable to Fort Kearney. In view of the large amount of public property at Fort Kearney, and for the purpose of effectually holding in check the Indians in its vicinity, it has seemed to me very important that its garrison, which consists at present of a single company of dragoons, should be re-enforced as soon as possible.

I have also directed Lieutenant Colonel Sedgwick, 2d cavalry, now at Fort Wise, to repair to Fort Leavenworth and there await further orders, presuming that before he can reach Leavenworth instructions will have been issued requiring his presence with the regiment to which he has recently been promoted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 29, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to report that by the course pursued in this State, under the instructions from the War Department, Missouri is rapidly becoming tranquillized, and I am convinced that by pursuing the course I have thus far, which is fully indicated in my former communications to you, peace and confidence in the ability of the government to maintain its authority will be fully and permanently restored.

Interference by unauthorized parties as to the course I shall pursue can alone prevent the realization of these hopes ; and although the policy they might inaugurate might be more brilliant, in a military point of view, and far more expensive to carry out, it could not secure the results the government seek, viz : the maintenance of the loyalty now fully aroused in the State, and her firm security in the Union.

I entertain the conviction that the agreement between myself and General Price will be carried out in good faith, but while entertaining this belief, I shall watch, carefully, the movements of the State authorities. I have reliable means of obtaining information of their movements, and any violation of their pledge, and any attempt at rebellion, will be promptly met and put down.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 29, 1861.

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I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 30, 1861.

SIR : On the 21st instant I had the honor to transmit to you a copy of an agreement entered into by me with Major General Price,

Missouri militia, having for its object the preservation of the public peace in Missouri; and I now enclose, for the information of the general-in-chief and the Secretary of War, copies of the correspondence which has taken place between General Price and myself in reference to the condition of affairs in this State.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD,
Jefferson City, Missouri, May 29, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two communications of dates 27th instant. In reply to your propositions to establish or organize "Home Guards," in certain localities, I have to say that such a step, in my opinion, would bring about the very state of things we mutually desire to avoid, to wit: hostilities between the federal and State governments. In the present state of excitement among the people, the arming of one portion of a community by the federal government would very naturally be looked upon by the other in a spirit of jealousy, and, in my opinion, would have a tendency to excite those who now hold conservative peace positions into exactly the contrary attitude, an example of which we have in St. Louis. It would, undoubtedly, in my opinion, lead to neighborhood collision, the forerunner of civil war. Additional reasons might be urged why you should abandon the establishment of these "Home Guards," palpable to yourself, if you desire to avoid civil war in Missouri.

With regard to the other point in your letter relative to complaints of "Union men," I have instituted strict inquiry relative to every case within my knowledge, and beg leave to re-assure you that in no single instance have these acts been instigated or recognized by meetings or organizations of any kind, but wherever, and whenever happening, prove to be the offspring of irresponsible individuals; and no effort has been left undone on my part to prevent even this, and shall be continued in the future. You will observe from published orders that I positively enjoin upon *all* citizens of the State the scrupulous protection of individual property and rights, irrespective of political opinions. With these views and deductions, I feel assured that you will agree with me, that to carry out your proposed plan would be exceedingly injudicious, if not ruinous, to the peace of the State.

General, it is my unchanged and honest intention to carry out to the letter the agreement entered into between us; and I can but feel assured, from the high sense of honor that has always attended your

public acts, that you will, with equal fidelity, observe the same on your part.

On receipt of your telegram of yesterday I immediately despatched two highly respectable citizens of Springfield, who replied that no troops from Arkansas were expected or desired. The assertion in the "Democrat" that wagons had been sent from Sedalia to Arkansas for arms is wholly untrue. Should, however, troops enter Missouri from Arkansas or any other State, be assured that I will cause them to return and thus save you from the taking of a step which I could not, with justice, construe into any other light than a violation of our agreement, and such a violation as would, in my opinion, undoubtedly precipitate civil hostilities.

I have the honor to be, general, with much respect, your obedient servant.

STERLING PRICE,
Major General, Commanding.

Brigadier General W. S. HARNEY,
United States Army, St. Louis, Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 30, 1861.

Official copy.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

SPRINGFIELD, *May 21, 1861.*

Secessionists have seized fifteen thousand (15,000) pounds of lead at Lebanon in transit to Lynn creek last night; seventeen (17) kegs powder came up by South West branch mail. It was deposited at prominent secessionists before reaching town. Inform S. H. Boyd immediately who is in your city.

O. D. FILLERS.

ST. JOSEPH, *May 22, 1861.*

The American flag floating over the post office was to-day taken down by a mob headed by Jeff Thompson and others, and the State rights flag hoisted in its place. The flag was torn into shreds. The post office is threatened. We are not frightened, but have no arms to resist. Can't these leaders be arrested?

Colonel F. P. BLAIR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, June 1, 1861.

True extracts.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 23, 1861.

GENERAL: I am directed by Brigadier General Harney to transmit to you the enclosed telegraphic despatches which have been received in this city from Springfield and St. Joseph, Missouri, under dates of May 21 and May 22.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Major General STERLING PRICE,
Missouri State Guard, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Official copy.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 24, 1861.

I am informed that troops and arms are coming into Missouri from Arkansas. Is such the case? Would not it be well for me to station a regiment in the southern frontier of Missouri.

Please answer by telegraph.

W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

General STERLING PRICE,
Jefferson City, Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, May 31, 1861.

Official copy.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

JEFFERSON CITY, *May 24, 1861.*

I am satisfied your information is incorrect, it cannot be that arms or men are coming into Missouri from any quarter without the knowledge of the governor or myself, we have no such information. I advise that you do not send a regiment into the southwest, it will

exasperate our own people. I have attended to despatches enclosed me by you from Springfield and St. Joseph. I am dismissing my troops and I will carry out our agreement faithfully.

STERLING PRICE,
Major General, Commanding Missouri S. G.

General W. S. HARNEY,
United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, May 31, 1861.

Official copy.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, *May 27, 1861.*

I have information by telegraph from Springfield to-day that a reliable citizen of that place saw on Saturday last troops enlisted in Benton county, Arkansas, and marched to Union Springs, two miles from the Missouri line, to be encamped there. It is said to be the purpose of those troops to enter Missouri.

I write by mail.

W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General.

Major General STERLING PRICE,
Jefferson City, Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, May 31, 1861.

Official copy.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 27, 1861.

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of a telegraphic despatch from Springfield, Missouri, which seems to be reliable, that a force is either organized, or being organized, in Arkansas, near the Missouri line, with the avowed purpose of entering this State to disturb its relations with the general government.

I lose no time in communicating this intelligence in order that you may not be misled by rumors of measures which may be necessary on my part to meet this threatened hostility.

In our recent arrangement, a contingency like this was not looked

for ; and, in any event, it could hardly be expected of you to assume the responsibility of repelling an invasion from Arkansas, which, should further information justify an expectation of it, must be met by myself.

I take great pleasure in expressing the belief that our late meeting in this city will result in the good of our common country.

I have the honor to be, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Major General S. PRICE,
*Commanding Missouri State Guard,
Jefferson City, Missouri.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, May 31, 1861.

Official copy.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 27, 1861.

GENERAL: I am in the receipt of numerous communications setting forth that aggressions continue to be committed upon Union men in different portions of Missouri, more especially at and in the vicinity of Springfield, Hannibal, St. Joseph, and Kansas City. These complaints, coming as they do from sources which I regard as reliable, occasion me no little embarrassment; and I have thought it might perhaps become my duty to afford protection at the places above indicated to the extent of authorizing the organization of "Home Guards," unless you can give me assurances that such a measure is unnecessary; and I trust that the raising of a force of this description at any point, for home purposes merely, should occasion seem to me to require it, would not be regarded by you as an infraction of the agreement entered into between us on the 21st instant

I shall be glad to hear from you upon the subject of this communication at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Major General STERLING PRICE,
Missouri State Guard, Jefferson City, Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 31, 1861.

Official copy.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

JEFFERSON, May 28, 1861.

Your informant must be mistaken. Neither the governor nor myself know anything of troops being raised in Arkansas for Missouri. Should any troops enter our borders I will cause them to return *instanter*.

STERLING PRICE,
Major General, Commanding Missouri Volunteers.

General W. S. HARNEY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, May 31, 1861.

Official copy.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, June 1, 1861.

SIR: Referring to my letter to you of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the general-in-chief and Secretary of War, a copy of a communication which has just reached me from Major General Price, Missouri militia.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General United States Army.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD,
Jefferson City, Missouri, May 31, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Major Williams, your assistant adjutant general, transmitting an extract from a letter to Messrs. Blow & Kennett, of St. Louis, complaining that "the governor, through his agents, had seized upon and intercepted a quantity of lead belonging to the concern." On receipt of said communication I lost no time in laying the matter before the governor, and he most positively assures me that he never gave any order, or authorized any such seizure as is complained of, nor has he sanctioned or permitted interference with any private property whatever. He will immediately order the restitution of the lead, and despatch a special messenger to inquire into the facts

of the case, and will give such instructions as will prevent a recurrence of such acts.

I herewith enclose you copies of three letters that I have just received. They will, I think, satisfy you of the correctness of the views contained in my letter of the 29th in relation to your proposition to establish and arm a "Home Guard" in certain localities in the State. I feel confident that you will now concur with me in the opinion that such a step would be attended with the most unfortunate consequences, and fatally destroy the peace and harmony that now seems to prevail, and the continuance of which we both so earnestly desire.

I have the honor to be, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,

STERLING PRICE,
Major General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY,

*Commanding Department of the West, U. S. A.,
St. Louis, Missouri.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, June 1, 1861.

Official copy.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 29, 1861.

GENERAL: By direction of Brigadier General Harney, I have the honor herewith to transmit a letter which has been addressed to him by Mr. Henry J. Blow, of the firm of Blow & Kennett, of this city, together with an extract from the communication therein referred to.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Major General STERLING PRICE,

*Commanding Missouri State Guard,
Jefferson City, Missouri.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, Missouri, May 31, 1861.

Official copy.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ST. LOUIS, May 29, 1861.

SIR : I enclose you an "extract" from our *Granby correspondence of 24th instant; the intelligence contained therein may be of some importance to the government, and is therefore at your disposal.

Respectfully,

HENRY J. BLOW.

Brigadier General W. S. HARNEY, *St. Louis.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, June 1, 1861.

Official copy.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Extract.]

GRANBY, May 24, 1861.

DEAR SIRS: Your favor, 18th instant, with weekly statement, reached us per last evening's mail. Since our last of 22d instant we have been apprized of the fact that the governor, through his agents, is seizing upon and intercepting all of our lead *in transitu*, or that can be found upon the various roads, for the uses of the State, and that the parties deputed to execute this commission were coming on steadily to Granby, stopping all wagons loaded with lead, and designing to seize upon any or all that might be here upon their arrival.

* * * * *

Messrs. BLOW & KENNEDY, *St. Louis.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, June 1, 1861.

Official.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ST. LOUIS, June 5, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, containing instructions to put down all attempts to commit outrages on loyal citizens of Missouri. In reply to that letter I respectfully refer you to my communication of the 29th ultimo, written and mailed before the receipt of yours. I therein informed the government that I had reliable means of obtaining information of the movements of the State authorities, and that I should promptly punish any violation of agreement and put down any attempt at rebellion.

• Blow & Kennett.

The many complaints of individuals by letter, setting forth that acts of oppression were committed by the secessionists, have received my careful attention, and an investigation has proved the majority of them to be without foundation. As an instance of the groundlessness of these mischievous rumors, I cite the report which obtained currency, that ex-Governor Stewart and other loyal citizens had been driven from St. Joseph, and the ex-governor promptly published an unqualified denial that such outrage was perpetrated, clearly proves that there is a disposition on the part of some parties to manufacture excitement where cause does not exist.

My confidence in the honor and integrity of General Price, in the purity of his motives, and in his loyalty to the government, remains unimpaired. His course as president of the State convention that voted by a large majority against submitting an ordinance of secession, and his efforts since that time to calm the elements of discord, have served to confirm the high opinion of him I have for many years entertained.

My whole course as commander of the department of the west has been dictated by a desire to carry out, in good faith, the instructions of my government, regardless of the clamor of the conflicting elements surrounding me, and whose advice and dictation could not be followed without involving the State in blood and the government in the unnecessary expenditure of millions. Under the course I pursued Missouri was secured to the Union, and the triumph of the government was only the more glorious for being almost a bloodless victory. But those who clamored for blood have not ceased to impugn my motives. Twice, within a brief space of time, have I been relieved from the command here; the second time in a manner that has inflicted unmerited disgrace upon a true and loyal soldier. During a long life dedicated to my country I have seen some service, and more than once I have held her honor in my hands, and during that time my loyalty I believe was never questioned; and now, when in the natural course of things, I shall, before the lapse of many years, lay aside the sword which has so long served my country, my countrymen will be slow to believe that I have chosen this portion of my career to damn with treason my life which is so soon to become a record of the past, and which I shall most willingly leave to the unbiased judgment of posterity.

I trust that I may yet be spared to do my country some further service that will testify to the love I bear her, and that the vigor of my arm may never relax while there is a blow to be struck in her defence.

I respectfully ask to be assigned to the command of the department of California, and I doubt not the present commander of that division is even now anxious to serve on the Atlantic frontier.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General United States Army.

Brevet Brigadier General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

[By telegraph from St. Louis, June 13, 1861.]

Telegraph lines have been destroyed near Jefferson city by party from there, thus cutting off all direct communication with the west. The governor has caused the Gasconade bridge to be burned. Telegraph line from Quincy east, but none between these places.

N. LYON,

Brigadier General, Commanding.

General L. THOMAS.



TROOPS AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN FEBRUARY,
1861.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of July 27, 1861, the letter of Hon. Joseph Holt, Secretary of War, to the President of the United States, relative to the assembling of troops at the seat of government in February, 1861.

AUGUST 6, 1861.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 5, 1861.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith "a copy of the letter and report of Hon. Joseph Holt to the President of the United States, dated the 18th of February, 1861, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th of said month, requesting the reasons for assembling the United States troops at the seat of government of the United States."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker House of Representatives, U. S.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 18, 1861.*

SIR: On the 11th February the House of Representatives adopted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate "the reasons that had induced him to assemble so large a number of troops in this city, and why they

are kept here; and whether he has any information of a conspiracy upon the part of any portion of the citizens of this country to seize upon the capital and prevent the inauguration of the President elect." This resolution having been submitted to this department for consideration and report, I have the honor to state that the body of troops temporarily transferred to this city is not large, as is assumed by the resolution, though it is a well appointed corps, and admirably adapted for the preservation of the public peace. The reasons which led to their being assembled here will now be briefly stated:

I shall make no comment upon the origin of the revolution which, for the last three months, has been in progress in several of the southern States, nor shall I enumerate the causes which have hastened its advancement or exasperated its temper. The scope of the question submitted by the House will be sufficiently met by dealing with the facts as they exist, irrespective of the cause from which they have proceeded. That revolution has been distinguished by a boldness and completeness of success rarely equalled in the history of civil commotions. Its overthrow of the federal authority has not only been sudden and widespread, but has been marked by excesses which have alarmed all, and been sources of profound humiliation to a large portion of the American people. Its history is a history of surprises and treacheries and ruthless spoliations. The forts of the United States have been captured and garrisoned, and hostile flags unfurled upon their ramparts. Its arsenals have been seized, and the vast amount of public arms they contained appropriated to the use of the captors, while more than half a million of dollars found in the mint at New Orleans has been unscrupulously applied to replenish the coffers of Louisiana. Officers in command of revenue cutters of the United States have been prevailed on to violate their trusts and surrender the property in their charge, and instead of being branded for their crimes, they, and the vessels they betrayed, have been cordially received into the service of the seceded States. These movements were attended by yet more discouraging indications of immorality. It was generally believed that this revolution was guided and urged on by men occupying the highest positions in the public service, and who, with the responsibilities of an oath to support the Constitution still resting upon their consciences, did not hesitate secretly to plan, and openly to labor for, the dismemberment of the republic whose honors they enjoyed, and upon whose treasury they were living. As examples of evil are always more potent than those of good, this spectacle of demoralization on the part of States and statesmen could not fail to produce the most deplorable consequences. The discontented and the disloyal everywhere took courage; in other States adjacent to, and supposed to sympathize in sense of political wrong with those referred to, revolutionary schemes were set on foot, and forts and arms of the United States seized; the unchecked prevalence of the revolution, and the intoxication which its triumphs inspired, naturally suggested wilder and yet more desperate enterprises than the conquest of ungarrisoned forts or the plunder of an unguarded mint. At what time the armed occupation of Washington city became a part of the revolutionary programme is not certainly known; more than six

weeks ago the impression had already extensively obtained that a conspiracy for the accomplishment of this guilty purpose was in process of formation, if not fully matured. The earnest endeavors made by men known to be devoted to the revolution to hurry Virginia and Maryland out of the Union were regarded as preparatory steps for the subjugation of Washington. This plan was in entire harmony with the aim and spirit of those seeking the subversion of the government, since no more fatal blow at its existence could be struck than the permanent and hostile possession of the seat of its power. It was in harmony, too, with the avowed designs of the revolutionists, which looked to the formation of a confederacy of all the slave States, and necessarily to the conquest of the capital within their limits. It seemed not very indistinctly prefigured in a proclamation made upon the floor of the Senate, without qualification, if not exultantly, that the Union was already dissolved—a proclamation which, however intended, was certainly calculated to invite, on the part of men of desperate fortunes or of revolutionary States, a raid upon the capital. In view of the violence and turbulent disorders already exhibited in the south, the public mind could not reject such a scheme as at all improbable. That a belief in its existence was entertained by multitudes there can be no doubt, and this belief I fully shared. My conviction rested not only on the facts already alluded to, but upon information, some of which was of a most conclusive character, that reached the government from many parts of the country, not merely expressing the prevalence of the opinion that such an organization had been formed, but also often furnishing the plausible grounds on which the opinion was based. Superadded to these proofs were the oft repeated declarations of men in high political positions here, and who were known to have intimate affiliations with the revolution, if indeed, they did not hold its reins in their hands, to the effect that Mr. Lincoln would not, or should not, be inaugurated at Washington. Such declarations from such men could not be treated as empty bluster. They were the solemn utterances of those who well understood the import of their words, and who, in the exultation of the temporary victories gained over their country's flag in the south, felt assured that events would soon give them the power to verify their predictions. Simultaneously with these prophetic warnings, a southern journal of large circulation and influence, and which is published near the city of Washington, advocated its seizure as a possible political necessity.

The nature and power of the testimony thus accumulated may be best estimated by the effect produced upon the popular mind. Apprehensions for the safety of the capital were communicated from points near and remote by men unquestionably reliable and loyal. The resident population became disquieted, and the repose of many families in the city was known to be disturbed by painful anxieties. Members of Congress, too, men of calm and comprehensive views and of undoubted fidelity to their country, frankly expressed their solicitude to the President and to this department, and formally insisted that the defences of the capital should be strengthened. With such warnings it could not be forgotten that, had the late Secretary of

War heeded the anonymous letter which he received, the tragedy at Harper's Ferry would have been avoided; nor could I fail to remember that had the early admonitions which reached here in regard to the designs of lawless men upon the forts of Charleston harbor been acted on by sending forward adequate re-enforcements before the revolution begun, the disastrous political complications that ensued might not have occurred.

Impressed by these circumstances and considerations, I earnestly besought you to allow the concentration at this city of a sufficient military force to preserve the public peace from all the dangers that seemed to threaten it. An open manifestation on the part of the administration of a determination as well as of the ability to maintain the laws would, I was convinced, prove the surest as also the most pacific means of baffling and dissolving any conspiracy that might have been organized. It was believed, too, that the highest and most solemn responsibility resting upon a President withdrawing from the government was to secure to his successor a peaceful inauguration. So deeply, in my judgment, did this duty concern the whole country and the fair fame of our institutions, that to guarantee its faithful discharge I was persuaded no preparation could be too determined or too complete. The presence of the troops alluded to in the resolution is the result of the conclusion arrived at by yourself and cabinet on the proposition submitted to you by this department. Already this display of life and loyalty on the part of your administration has produced the happiest effects. Public confidence has been restored, and the severish apprehension which it was so mortifying to contemplate has been banished. Whatever may have been the machinations of deluded, lawless men, the execution of their purposes has been suspended, if not altogether abandoned, in view of preparations which announce more impressively than words that this administration is alike able and resolved to transfer in peace to the President elect the authority that, under the Constitution, belongs to him. To those, if such there be, who desire the destruction of the republic, the presence of these troops is necessarily offensive; but those who sincerely love our institutions cannot fail to rejoice that by this timely precaution they have possibly escaped the deep dishonor which they must have suffered had the capital, like the forts and arsenals of the south, fallen into the hands of revolutionists who have found this great government weak only because, in the exhaustless beneficence of its spirit, it has refused to strike even in its own defence lest it should wound the aggressor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT, *Secretary of War.*

The PRESIDENT.

37TH CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { REPORT
1st Session. } { No. 1.

EFFICIENCY OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

[To accompany Bill H. R. No. 36.]

JULY 15, 1861.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, jr., from the Committee on Military Affairs,
made the following

R E P O R T.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the President's message and accompanying documents, or such portions thereof as appertained to the military concerns of the country, have had the same under consideration, and in lieu of the increase of the present military establishments of the United States, recommended in the report of the Secretary of War, and which is more particularly described in General Orders No. 16, they beg leave to submit the accompanying bill "to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States."

It will be observed that the report of the Secretary of War recommends the addition of eleven new regiments: nine of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery, to be composed of about 2,400 men to each regiment, to the regular army of the United States, more than doubling at a single dash our regular army; the officers of this new force to be selected, one-third from the officers of the regular army, one-third from civil life, and one-third from the non-commissioned officers now in the service—the officers of the lowest grade to be taken from the non-commissioned officers now in the service. Your committee find considerable embarrassment in the fact that the recommendations of the Secretary of War have been partially carried into execution before the measure, which belongs exclusively to the discretion of Congress, has been submitted to the consideration of that body which alone has the power to authorize it.

Doubtless this has grown out of the anxiety of the Executive to exert every energy of the country to put down the wicked conspiracy to overthrow our government, hatched under the late administration; and the embarrassment felt by your committee grows out of their indisposition to disarrange any plan which has been adopted having in view the object of crushing speedily and effectually a conspiracy so causeless and so utterly wicked. For this reason your committee have reported a bill which preserves all that has been done under the General Orders No. 16, which appears to be essential to the accomplishment of the object had in view by the Executive,

and have stripped the organization of that feature alone which makes it repugnant to a free people—that of establishing and maintaining a great standing army—without impairing or taking away anything from the vigor or efficiency which may be claimed for the organization of the new force.

Your committee have come to this conclusion after much deliberation, and offer the following, among other reasons, as those which have controlled their judgment:

If any doubt has ever been entertained as to the propriety of relying upon the patriotism and courage of the volunteer militia of the country as the surest and best defence of our government and our liberties, most assuredly the spectacle which we have witnessed of the spontaneous enthusiasm and patriotism which has caused our people to lay aside all differences, even those of the most bitter and acrimonious character, and rush with one heart to the defence of the country, should forever silence that doubt. Two months since, our regular army and navy, disorganized and demoralized by treason, and that portion which remained loyal and faithful scattered on purpose by the traitors who had recently wielded the power of the government to the farthest confines of the country and the most distant parts of the world, was entirely powerless to defend the government, assailed by traitors and conspirators who had employed months and years of preparation—of secret organization, and who had, with the complicity and connivance of the late administration, supplied themselves with arms intended for the protection of the government in order to complete its overthrow. Two months have passed, and three hundred thousand men stand in arms, shielding with their strength and courage the government of their choice, and guarding the temple of liberty against the most formidable and yet the vilest conspiracy the world has ever witnessed. That our government now stands, and that our victorious arms have commenced to roll back the armies of the traitors towards the Gulf, into which they are finally to be driven in ignominy, is due, as the whole world knows, to that grand uprising of the people of all political parties evoked by the proclamation of the President calling them to defend their own great heritage of freedom. Your committee do not undervalue the great and almost invaluable service rendered by that portion of the regular army and navy who remained faithful and loyal to their country. But they were no more able to protect the government against this rebellion than the feeble and heroic garrison of Sumter could defend that fortress against the multitude who assailed it. The great and indeed the only danger from which we had to fear was the superiority which treason and preparation had given the conspirators; and the patriotism which saved us at this critical moment when taken by surprise and without preparation—when we could not, indeed, muster five hundred regular soldiers (not a tenth part of the number with which the enemy were assailing Fort Sumter) to defend the capital of the nation, can surely be relied upon to overthrow the baffled conspirators who are receding at every point before the march of our legions.

In the second place, if any one conceives that there is any superiority in the regular troops over the same number of volunteers, it will not be alleged that regular troops can be made so by simply calling them by that name. It will be conceded that if the eleven new regiments demanded as an addition to the regular army had been organized years ago under educated and well-instructed officers, that they would have been far more serviceable at this time than any new levies of troops that could be raised; but new levies of men, without drill or discipline, are no better than the same number of equally good men, and cannot be made so by being called regulars, nor will they become superior to volunteers if they continue to be called regulars for years, unless they have better officers. In the present case, we propose to let them have the same officers assigned by the Secretary of War, and we do not consider that there is anything in the name which will make them better soldiers, and no hopes will thus be held out by Congress to the officers that they are to remain permanently in the army, and which may, perhaps, lead to disappointment, or furnish an argument for making them permanent, and saddle the country with great expense, for fear of disappointing those who have served the country, and served it well.

It seems very clear that volunteers who shall be enlisted for the war, organized upon the plan proposed by the Secretary of War, and under the charge of regular officers, will prove quite as efficient as any new levies of men for the regular army, under the same officers; and there is this advantage in favor of the volunteers, that it is supposed that the regiments can be more easily recruited and sooner brought into the field. It has been supposed by some to be very doubtful whether the regiments can be recruited as regulars in time to render any service during the war, and hence it has been deemed important to secure the services of the officers of the regular army to the regiments of volunteers now in the field until the regiments authorized in the bill shall have been recruited by the officers appointed from civil life.

It has been argued that it will be necessary to increase the regular army, even when peace shall have been re-established in the country; that the elements of discontent will remain in the country, even after open resistance to the government shall have been put down, and that it will be necessary to increase the regular military establishment for the purpose of maintaining garrisons in the disloyal States and some of the principal cities and forts of the south, in order to maintain the authority of the government and prevent another outbreak. The reply to this is, that if this should be necessary, the then existing Congress can judge better what is necessary and proper with all the facts before it, than this Congress can anticipate the facts and legislate for an unknown future. If it shall be necessary to increase the army upon the restoration of peace, that necessity can be safely referred to the discretion of our successors; who will be possessed of all the facts which make the necessity, and it will be no disadvantage to those who shall be clothed with the power of appointing the officers for such addition to the army to have the record of the services of all those who shall take part in this war, instead of being compelled to select, as now,

at random from a great number of applicants, scarcely any of whom have had an opportunity to prove their fitness by actual service in the field. In the event, however, that it shall become necessary upon the restoration of peace to increase the regular army, those who have distinguished themselves in the war, who have evinced military genius and rendered meritorious service, can be rewarded, and their talent secured to the government; and, in the meantime, the hope of such reward will operate as an incentive to all who may be engaged in the service during the war, whether as officers or privates of the regular army or the volunteers; whereas if this addition is now made before we know certainly that it will be required as a peace establishment, the appointments must necessarily be made in the dark, and without an opportunity to put the fitness of the applicants to any certain test. The country will not be able to reward many of those who will have shown themselves most worthy by their military skill and actual service, and the door of promotion being closed, one of the greatest incentives for human exertion will be taken away.

The committee feel convinced that all the objects of public interest sought to be accomplished by the organization of the eleven new regiments can as well be effected by the bill they have submitted as by the adoption of the recommendation of the Secretary of War, and that many very serious objections are obviated by such a course. That among the most serious which have not yet been referred to, is the fact that the permanent addition of twenty-five millions of dollars per annum to the expenditures of this government, which such an addition to the army will necessarily entail, would greatly impair the credit of the government, and disable it in the threshold from obtaining the means for a vigorous prosecution of the war. It is not an answer to this objection to provide, as been proposed, that this addition to the regular army shall be disbanded at the end of the war. The fact of making such an addition carries with it the idea of permanence; and experience shows how difficult it is to get rid of such an establishment when it has once been created. This extraordinary session of Congress has been called together to provide for an emergency; the haste in which it is compelled to act admonishes against any action except for the emergency for which it is absolutely necessary to provide.

HON. HENRY MAY.

JULY 18, 1861.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HICKMAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following

R E P O R T.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of July 15, 1861, directing them to inquire whether the Hon. Henry May, a representative in Congress from the fourth district of Maryland, has not been found holding criminal intercourse and correspondence with persons in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, report:

That the gentleman moving the resolution of inquiry was called before the committee, but declared himself ignorant of and unable to produce any evidence tending to prove any of the matters referred to in the resolution, but that they were grounded upon newspaper articles only. The committee having nothing before them to implicate Mr. May in holding criminal intercourse and correspondence with persons in armed rebellion against the government, therefore recommend no action in the case is necessary on the part of the House.

The committee further report that the investigation before them entirely relieves the President of the United States and Lieutenant General Scott of any suspicion of a correspondence or attempted correspondence through Mr. May.

J. STERLING MORTON vs. SAMUEL G. DAILY

JULY 26, 1861.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee of Elections, made the following

REPORT.

The Committee of Elections, to whom was referred the memorial of J. Sterling Morton, presented to the House on the 12th instant, asking that he may be declared the sitting delegate from the Territory of Nebraska, instead of the Hon. Samuel G. Daily, pending his contest of the right to represent said Territory, submit the following report:

That on the day of the organization of the House the name of Mr. Daily was found upon the roll of members by the clerk; that when the Territory of Nebraska was reached in order, at the time the oath of office was administered to members, objection being made to the administering the oath to Mr. Daily, the Territory of Nebraska was, by unanimous consent, passed over. Upon the next day the Hon. Mr. Conway, rising to a question of privilege, moved that the oath be administered to Mr. Daily, the delegate from Nebraska. Mr. Richardson moved that the name of J. Sterling Morton be substituted for that of Samuel G. Daily, as delegate from the Territory of Nebraska. The certificates of both gentlemen were read to the House. Discussion was had upon both the original motion and the proposed amendment. The amendment was rejected by a yea and nay vote, and the original motion made by Mr. Conway adopted by the House. Mr. Conway moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion was adopted, and to lay that motion on the table, which latter motion was adopted by the House. The oath of office was thereupon administered to Mr. Daily, and he took his seat as the delegate from Nebraska.

On the 8th instant the House adopted the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the papers in the case of the contested seat for delegate from the Territory of Nebraska be referred to the Committee of Elections, and that they be authorized to investigate and report on the same without regard to notice; and that all other cases of contests for seats in this House be also referred to that committee for investigation and report.”

On the 12th instant Mr. Morton presented his memorial to the House, asking that during the pendency of this contest he may be declared the sitting delegate from Nebraska.

The committee are of the opinion that the House have already decided by whom the seat shall be occupied during the pendency of the contest upon the merits, and they have also sought, by the resolution above quoted, to guard the rights of Mr. Morton by authorizing the committee to investigate the case without regard to any non-compliance on his part with the law of 1851.

In this view of the subject, the committee have refrained from an examination of the comparative merits of the certificates of Mr. Morton and Mr. Daily, being of opinion that the House has already passed upon that question. They therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee of Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of J. Sterling Morton, presented to the House on the 12th instant, asking that he may be declared the sitting delegate from the Territory of Nebraska, instead of the Hon. Samuel G. Daily, pending his contest of the right to represent said Territory, and that the same do lie upon the table—and this without prejudice to the right of said Morton to prosecute said contest on its merits.

37TH CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { REPORT
1st Session. } No. 4.

GEORGE K. SHIEL vs. ANDREW J. THAYER.

JULY 26, 1861.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee of Elections, made the following

R E P O R T.

The Committee of Elections, to whom was referred the memorial of George K. Shiel, praying that he may be admitted to the seat in this House now occupied by the Hon. Andrew J. Thayer, as a representative from the State of Oregon, having duly considered the same, submit the following report:

The questions raised before the committee by both contestant and sitting member, and, after a full discussion, submitted by each for their determination, have been entirely matters of law, and not of fact.

The contestant rests his claim to the seat upon an election held in Oregon for representative in the 37th Congress, on the first Monday in June, 1860, at which election it is admitted that he had a majority of all the votes cast.

The sitting member rests his claim to the seat upon two grounds: 1st. That there is no law in Oregon providing for the election of a representative in the present Congress, and, consequently, that the election on the first Monday of June, 1860, being without law, was void. 2d. That the right of the people of Oregon to representation in Congress is a constitutional right, of which they cannot be deprived by the neglect or refusal of the legislature of the State to provide by law for an election; and that the legal voters of the State, in the exercise of that right, did assemble on the sixth day of November last, the day of the presidential election, and cast their votes for him as their representative, and that he now holds his seat by virtue of said election.

It is very evident that whether the last position taken by the sitting member be correct or not, if he is mistaken in the first, there was, in November last, no opportunity for the exercise of that constitutional right on the part of the people of Oregon. If the election held on the first Monday of June, 1860, at which the contestant received a majority of the votes, was held in pursuance of law, then the door was closed, and he is entitled to the seat.

The committee are of opinion that the election held for representa-

tive in Congress on the first Monday in June, 1860, was held in pursuance of, and in conformity with, the constitution and laws of Oregon, and that, consequently, the contestant is entitled to the seat.

The people of the Territory of Oregon, on November 9, 1857, adopted a constitution and applied for admission into the Union. They were admitted as a State, under that constitution, on February 14, 1859. In that constitution it is provided, article 2, section 14, that "general elections shall be held on the first Monday of June, biennially;" and in article 18, the schedule, section 6: "If this constitution shall be ratified, an election shall be held on the first Monday in June, 1858, for the election of members of the legislative assembly, a representative in Congress, and State and county officers; and the legislative assembly shall convene at the capital on the first Monday in July, 1858, and proceed to elect two senators in Congress, and make such further provisions as may be necessary to the complete organization of a State government."

The constitution having been, as before stated, adopted by the people in November, 1857, in pursuance of the foregoing provision, an election was held on the first Monday of June, 1858, at which a representative in Congress, the honorable Mr. Grover, was elected, and a legislative assembly, which met at the capital on the first Monday in July, 1858, and chose two United States senators, Messrs. Lane and Smith. On the admission of the State into the Union, February 14, 1859, Mr. Grover took his seat in the House of Representatives, and Messrs. Lane and Smith theirs in the Senate, by virtue of these elections. Mr. Grover's term of office expired the 4th of March following.

By another provision of the same schedule, section 7, it is provided that "all laws in force in the Territory of Oregon when the constitution takes effect, and consistent therewith, shall continue in force until altered or repealed." It was enacted by the territorial legislature in 1845 that "a general election shall be held in the several election precincts in this Territory on the first Monday of June in each year, at which there shall be chosen so many of the following officers as are by law to be elected in each year; that is to say: a delegate to Congress, members of the territorial council and house of representatives, judges of probate, district attorneys," &c.

The committee are of opinion that the "general election" provided for in the constitution, to be held once in two years, on the first Monday in June, was designed to embrace at least all such officers as were to be voted for by the people of the whole State, including a representative in Congress; and that, inasmuch as the same constitution provided for the first of those elections, including by name a representative in Congress, on the first Monday in June, 1858, an election should be held at the next general election in 1860 for a representative to the Congress next to be held after said election, that is, to the present Congress; and that the contestant, having at that time received a majority of the votes cast, is duly elected.

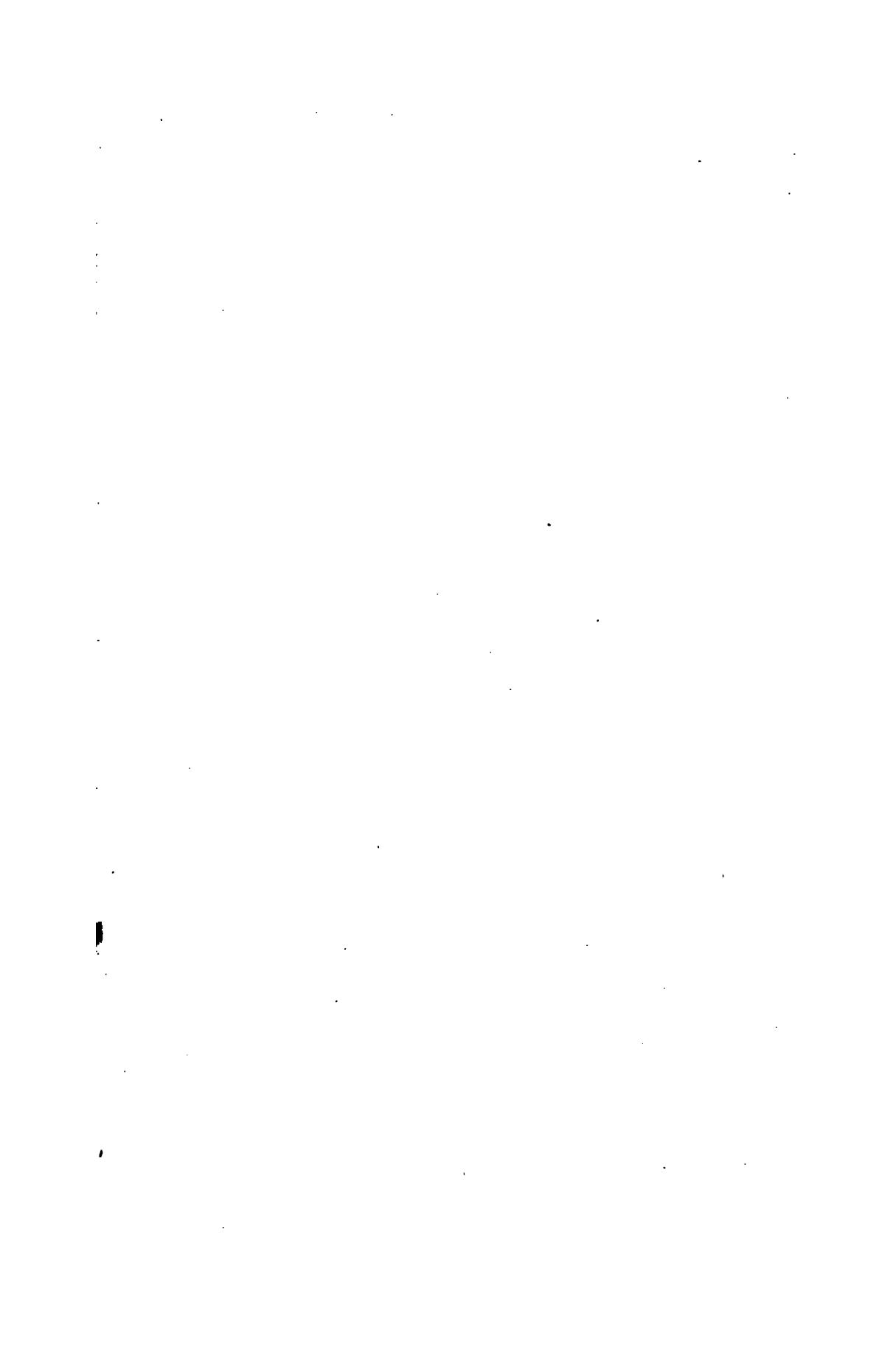
The committee would have had no difficulty in coming to this conclusion had it not been for the action of the legislature of Oregon

upon this subject. Notwithstanding this constitutional provision that general elections shall be held on the first Monday of June biennially, the legislature of Oregon seems to have believed that it had power to fix another time for the election of representative in Congress. On the 1st day of June, 1859, a law was enacted providing for the election of a representative in Congress on the 27th day of June, 1859. By virtue of an election on that day, the honorable Mr. Stout received a certificate of election to the 36th Congress, and served during the term as such. At the session of the legislature in September last both branches acted upon the idea that notwithstanding this provision in the constitution of Oregon, the legislature had the power to fix another day for the election of a representative in Congress. A bill passed each branch fixing the day of the presidential election for an election of the representative in Congress once in four years, and for such election at the general election in the alternate years. But the two branches of the legislature differed upon the question whether it should apply to the election of a representative to the present Congress, and so the bill never became a law. Various reasons have been given for this action of the legislature, about which the contestant and sitting member widely differ. The committee have not deemed it necessary to determine what those reasons are, for with all due respect to the opinions of the gentlemen composing that legislature, they are of opinion that this House must nevertheless be the final judge of the meaning of this clause of the constitution of Oregon, so far as it touches the question under consideration. And for the reasons stated, the committee have no doubt that the constitution of the State has fixed, beyond the control of the legislature, the time for holding an election of representative in Congress at the general election to be held biennially, and that at such election so held in pursuance of the constitution, the contestant was duly elected to the thirty-seventh Congress. They therefore report the following resolutions:

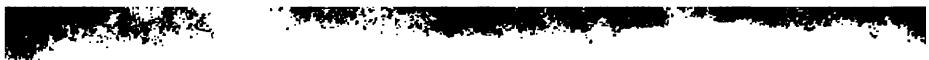
Resolved, That the Hon. A. J. Thayer is not entitled to hold the seat now occupied by him in this House as a representative from the State of Oregon.

Resolved, That George K. Shiel has been duly elected as a representative from the State of Oregon to the thirty-seventh Congress, and is entitled to a seat in this House as such.









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